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*Jan 11* **REC. MR. H. L. ETT.**

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

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BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

*Kent*



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

AND

**School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

**1935.**

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W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., D.P.H.

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Printers :

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85, High Street, Ramsgate.

# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

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## HEALTH COMMITTEE (1935-36).

*Chairman:* Councillor T. H. PRESTEDGE.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	Councillor J. MARTIN.
(Alderman H. Stead, J.P.).	„ Mrs. H. L.
Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.	NICHOLSON.
„ C. NIXON.	„ P. SOLLY.
„ W. T. SMITH.	„ W. F. SAULL.
	„ Miss M. A. WILSON.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STANDING SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR	Councillor W. F. SAULL.
(Alderman H. Stead, J.P.).	„ P. SOLLY.
Alderman W. T. SMITH.	Mrs. CRESSWELL.
Councillor Mrs. H. L.	Mrs. DEVESON.
NICHOLSON.	Mrs. HORSLEY.
„ T. H. PRESTEDGE.	

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## EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman H. Stead), J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman W. T. SMITH.

Alderman Mrs. F. L. DUNN, J.P.	Councillor Miss M. A. WILSON.
„ E. E. DYE, J.P.	Rev. D. A. J. CARDOZO.
Councillor R. G. LOVATT.	Mrs. M. L. EVANS.
„ R. J. MALLAM.	Rev. A. E. GOULD.
„ W. T. PETERS.	Rev. Fr. N. LAPWORTH.
„ P. SOLLY.	Mr. E. F. G. CHAPMAN.
„ W. F. SAULL.	





*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Ramsgate.*

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*I submit my Annual Report for the year 1935, prepared in accordance with Circular 1492 of the Ministry of Health, on the vital statistics and sanitary conditions of the Borough and on the work of the Health Department.*

*A perusal of the Report will reveal the various activities of the department of which the work was considerably increased during the year by new legislation and the extension of the Borough.*

*The Registrar General estimates that the population at mid-year of the extended Borough was 34,370. The vital statistics compare favourably with those for similar areas and the low incidence of infectious disease continued.*

*The death rate for the year was 11.48 per 1,000 population, this comparing with the rate 11.7 for England and Wales, and a particularly satisfactory item in the statistics is the very low infant mortality rate of 40.16 per 1,000 births—which is the lowest rate ever recorded for the Borough, and compares with a rate of 57 for England and Wales. Satisfactory also is the fact that the maternal mortality in the Borough in 1935 was nil, the rate for England and Wales being 4.10 per 1,000 live births.*

*In the section on Housing it will be seen that following an Inquiry by the Ministry of Health confirming Orders were made and nine Clearance Areas were dealt with during the year.*

*I would record my thanks to members of the medical profession for their co-operation, to the Chairmen of Committees and Members of the Council for their continued support, and would acknowledge the good work of my staff during the year.*

*I am,*

*Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*Your Obedient Servant,*

*W. J. BANNISTER,*

*Medical Officer of Health and  
School Medical Officer.*

*Health Office,  
26, Albion Place,  
Ramsgate.*

*May, 1936.*

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# Staff of Health Department.

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*Medical Officer of Health,  
School Medical Officer and Bacteriologist :*

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Senior Sanitary Inspector :*

E. YOUNG, Assoc. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.I.

*Sanitary Inspectors :*

T. MARTIN, Assoc. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.I.

F. BROWN, Assoc. R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Cert. Meat Inspector, R.S.A., of Scotland.

*Health Visitors :*

\*Miss G. CLARK.

\*Miss W. CARPENTER.

Miss A. ASHWELL.

Miss R. HOWELLS,

\*Certificated Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

*Clerks :*

S. GORHAM.

R. IMPETT.



# BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

## 1.—General Statistics.

Area of the Borough in Acres	...	...	...	4,778
Population—Census, 1931	...	...	...	33,603
Estimated (Registrar-General), mid-year, 1935				34,370
For statistical purposes, 1935	...	...		34,132
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1935) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	9,139
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£242,853
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	£916
Rainfall, 1935	...	...	...	26.12 ins.
Sunshine, 1935	...	...	...	1797.7 hrs.

## 2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics for the Year 1935.

		Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live	{ Legitimate	448	231	217	Birth Rate 13.85
Births	{ Illegitimate	25	10	15	
Still	{ Legitimate	10	6	4	Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) Births ... 26.74
Births	{ Illegitimate	3	2	1	
Deaths	...	461	208	253	Death Rate (corrected) 11.48.

Deaths from puerperal causes :—

Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
Other puerperal causes	...	...	...	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	40.16
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...		...	37.94
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...		...	80.00
<hr/>				
Deaths from Measles, all ages	...	...	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough, all ages	...	...	...	2
Deaths from Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	...	...	...	2

The following Table has been drawn up to render possible a comparison as regards Vital Statistics for 1935, between England and Wales as a whole, etc., and Ramsgate.

	England and Wales	121 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	140 smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Administrative County.	RAMSGATE.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.				
<i>Births:—</i>					
Live ... ..	14.7	14.8	14.8	13.3	13.85
Still ... ..	0.62	0.68	0.64	0.52	0.38
<i>Deaths:—</i>					
All Causes ... ..	11.7	11.8	11.2	11.4	11.48
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.00	0.02
Scarlet Fever ... ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00
Whooping Cough ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.05
Diphtheria ... ..	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.02
Influenza ... ..	0.18	0.16	0.17	0.11	0.17
Violence ... ..	0.52	0.45	0.41	0.51	0.96
<i>Notifications:—</i>					
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	2.96	3.19	2.75	2.64	1.23
Diphtheria ... ..	1.60	1.96	1.34	2.25	0.90
Enteric Fever ... ..	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.00
Erysipelas ... ..	0.42	0.48	0.37	0.45	0.17
Pneumonia ... ..	1.15	1.36	0.98	0.89	1.96
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births,				
Deaths under 1 year of age ... ..	57	62	55	58	40.16
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age ... ..	5.7	7.9	3.8	11.2	4.22
<i>Maternal Mortality:—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1.68	Not available			—
Others ... ..	2.42				—
Total ... ..	4.10				nil
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)				
<i>Maternal Mortality:—</i>					
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	1.61	Not available			—
Others ... ..	2.32				—
Total ... ..	3.93				nil
<i>Notifications:—</i>					
Puerperal Fever... ..	3.60	4.55	2.76	4.32	2.05
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	9.44	11.14	8.25	11.89	6.17



## BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

---

### *Physical Features and General Character of the District.*

The Borough of Ramsgate, situated in the most favoured position in the Isle of Thanet, has a south aspect. It covers an area of 4,778 acres, and is roughly triangular in shape, having the sea along the whole of its base, which extends from the adjoining district of Broadstairs on the north-east to the Borough boundary west of Pegwell. With the exception of a small area near the Royal Harbour, the Borough may be said to stand on high ground with a fine outlook on the sea, and views of the Kent coastline and hills towards the South Foreland. The many natural advantages include a subsoil of chalk, comparative freedom from rain and fog, abundant sunshine, an equable temperature, and some protection from north and east winds. A large expanse of particularly fine sand covers most of the foreshore. Ramsgate, consequently, has long been famous as a health resort and residential town. With the exception of the various activities in connection with the fishing industry and some minor industries, the inhabitants are chiefly occupied in catering for the wants and pleasures of residents and a large number of visitors during the season. The low rainfall, much bright sunshine, and breezes from the open sea render Ramsgate an ideal place for recuperation for those run down in health. The natural advantages and amenities of the town render it a favourable place of residence for persons retiring from active life, and induce a certain number of parents to take up their permanent residence here with the object of restoring their delicate children to robust health.

For administrative purposes the Borough is divided into eight wards : East Central, East Cliff, West Central, West Cliff, Southwood, St. Lawrence, Northwood and Sir Moses Montefiore.

### *Meteorology.*

The following tables give information in reference to some of the meteorological observations made in the Borough :—

The Borough Surveyor has kindly furnished records of sunshine, rainfall and temperature.

SUNSHINE, 1935.

Month.	Total Sunshine in hours.	Daily Average in hours.
January ... ..	49.5	1.60
February ... ..	64.3	2.30
March ... ..	130.1	4.20
April ... ..	159.5	5.32
May ... ..	216.8	6.99
June ... ..	232.8	7.76
July ... ..	307.7	9.93
August ... ..	232.8	7.71
September ... ..	176.0	5.87
October ... ..	126.4	4.08
November ... ..	64.9	2.16
December ... ..	36.9	1.19
Total ... ..	1797.7	

RAINFALL, 1935.

Month.	Total in inches.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours.	No. of Days with 0'01 inches or more.
January ... ..	2.90	0.56 on 27th	5
February ... ..	2.04	0.44 on 24th	4
March ... ..	0.11	0.06 on 7th	4
April ... ..	2.70	0.36 on 8th	5
May ... ..	1.78	0.46 on 26th	3
June ... ..	2.30	0.79 on 9th	6
July ... ..	0.32	0.22 on 18th	4
August ... ..	3.34	1.08 on 22nd	5
September ... ..	2.96	0.56 on 5th	5
October ... ..	2.21	0.39 on 9th	4
November ... ..	3.52	0.77 on 7th	8
December ... ..	1.94	0.26 on 29th	4
Total .. ..	26.12		

MEAN TEMPERATURES, 1935.

January ... ..	Deg. 41.2	July ... ..	Deg. 65.3
February ... ..	43.6	August... ..	64.9
March... ..	44.4	September ... ..	60.3
April ... ..	47.9	October ... ..	52.7
May ... ..	50.0	November ... ..	48.0
June ... ..	59.5	December ... ..	40.5

Lowest Mean Temperature, 26.0 degrees on 23rd December.  
Highest Mean Temperature, 79.0 degrees on 22nd August.

*Population.*

The Registrar-General estimates that the population of the Borough as now constituted was, at mid-year 1935, 34,370. The alterations in boundary not having taken place till 1st April, the statistics for 1935 are composite figures comprising records of the former area for that portion of the year prior to 1st April and those of the altered area for the remainder of the year.

The modified estimate of the population specially designed for use with these composite records is 34,132.

In 1935 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 15.

*Births.*

The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 473, boys 241, girls 232; the birth rate for the year was, therefore, 13.85 per 1,000 as compared with the rate of 12.60 in 1934 and 14.00 in 1933. Of the total number of births, 25 were illegitimate children, a percentage of 5.2 as compared with 5.6 in 1934. Thirteen still-births were registered during the year, 6 males and 4 females, legitimate, and 2 males and 1 female, illegitimate.

*Deaths.*

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 408; of these 36 were non-residents and must be deducted; 89 deaths of residents occurred outside the Borough, and these must be added. The net number of deaths of residents was consequently 461, males 208, females 253, giving a net death rate of 13.50 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with a rate of 12.24 in 1934 and 14.18 in 1933.

Census returns have shown that as regards age and sex distribution the population of Ramsgate differs greatly from that of the country as a whole, and in order to allow and equalise for this the crude death rate must be multiplied by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar-General. The corrected death rate for 1935 for the Borough is, therefore, 11.48 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 10.40 in 1934 and with a rate of 11.7 per 1,000 for England and Wales.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 19, giving an infant mortality rate of 40.16 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 56.87 in 1934 and 59.44 in 1933.

Of the infants under one year who died, two were illegitimate, and as the births of 25 illegitimate children were registered during the year, the mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants was 80.00 per 1,000.

The causes of and ages at death are given in the Mortality and Infant Mortality Tables which follow.



*Inquests.*

Inquests were held by the Coroner for the district as to the causes of death of 31 persons who died in the Borough during the year; of these five were non-residents.

SUICIDES ... ..	7	ACCIDENTS ... ..	20
By drowning .. ..	1	Injury (shock) .. ..	18
By poisoning .. ..	3	Scalding by boiling water ..	1
By coal gas poisoning ..	3	Poisoning (overdose) ..	1
OTHER CAUSES ... ..	4		
Natural causes .. ..	3		
Drowning .. ..	1		

*Uncertified Deaths.*

The percentage of uncertified deaths in the Borough during the year still remained high. Eighteen deaths (17 residents and 1 non-resident) were uncertified in 1935 (4.4 per cent. of total deaths within the Borough) compared with 10 (2.84 per cent.) in 1934 and 12 (3.46 per cent.) in 1933; the number of Inquests held in the Borough during the year was 31, as compared with 20 in 1934 and 28 in 1933.

In the returns of deaths supplied by the local Registrar the following words appear in the column for causes of death in respect of the uncertified deaths of which the age and sex is given.

Cause of Death.	Sex.	Age.
"Heart Failure, Mitral Disease, Myocarditis, Granular Kidney" .. .. .	Female	78 years
"Acute heart failure probably due to an affection of the heart from which she had been suffering for a long period" .. .. .	Female	68 years
"Heart failure due to general weakness due to premature birth (7 months child)" .. .. .	Male	3 weeks
"Hæmorrhage from pulmonary tuberculosis" ..	Female	48 years
"Sudden heart failure owing to his age and general condition" .. .. .	Male	76 years
"Acute heart failure probably due to coronary thrombosis" .. .. .	Male	56 years
"Heart failure due to valvular disease of the heart"	Male	74 years
"Probably heart failure due to carcinoma of colon" ..	Female	83 years
"Acute heart failure probably due to myocardial degeneration probably due to rheumatism" ..	Female	74 years
"Asphyxia following loss of blood from the mouth probably from stomach or aneurism" .. .. .	Female	76 years
"Probably acute heart failure" .. .. .	Male	66 years
"Cerebral hæmorrhage" .. .. .	Male	65 years
"Acute heart failure" .. .. .	Male	71 years
"Uraemia following inflammation of bladder" ..	Male	56 years
"Acute heart failure accelerated by acute bronchitis"	Female	54 years
"Probably syncope due to acute heart failure" ..	Male	70 years
"Syncope from valvular disease of the heart aggravated by arterio-sclerosis of several years' duration" ..	Male	66 years
"Hæmorrhage from the stomach. Cardiac debility"	Female	67 years

## MORTALITY TABLE.

*Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1935.*

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of Death.				Net Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.										Total Deaths, whether of Residents or Non- Residents, in Institu- tions in the District.
				All ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and under 75 years.	75 years and upwards.	
All Causes	Certified	...	...	444	18	6	6	10	9	42	101	103	149	107
	Uncertified	...	...	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	3	...
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough				2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Influenza				6	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Cerebro-spinal fever				2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System				25	...	...	...	...	5	14	6	...	...	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases				3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	2
Syphilis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cancer, Malignant Disease				66	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	25	12	12
Diabetes				7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.				43	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	28	2
Heart Disease				116	...	...	...	...	2	4	19	39	52	12
Aneurysm				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other circulatory diseases				15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	7	3
Bronchitis				19	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	13	1
Pneumonia (all forms)				16	1	2	2	1	...	5	3	1	1	14
Other Respiratory Diseases				8	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	1
Peptic Ulcer				5	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)				2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis				3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other diseases of liver, etc.				1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other digestive diseases				6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis				17	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	4	7
Puerperal Sepsis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other puerperal causes				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.				13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Senility				20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	...
Suicide				7	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	2	...
Other violence				26	...	...	1	1	1	2	8	6	7	10
Other defined diseases				25	2	...	2	5	...	4	6	5	1	11
Causes ill-defined or unknown				3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
				461	19	6	6	10	9	42	105	112	152	107



## INFANT MORTALITY, 1935.

*Net Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under 1 year of age.*

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Cause of Death.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes	Certified	...	...	9	...	1	1	11	4	1	1	1	18
	Uncertified	...	...	1	...	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Small-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhoea				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis				...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Gastritis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation (overlying)				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis				1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations				3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Premature Birth				5	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus				1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
Other Causes				...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	4
				10	...	1	1	12	4	1	1	1	19

Net Births in the year	{	Legitimate, 448
		Illegitimate, 25

Net Deaths in the year {	Legitimate Infants,	17
	Illegitimate Infants,	2



## Infectious Diseases.

The following diseases are notifiable in the Borough :—

By the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1899—

Smallpox.	Typhus Fever.	Puerperal Fever.
Scarlet Fever.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.
Diphtheria.	Plague.	Continued Fever.
Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	

By Special Orders of the Ministry of Health—

Tuberculosis (all forms)	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Acute Primary
Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria.	Pneumonia.
Acute Polioencephalitis.	Dysentery.	Acute Influenzal
		Pneumonia.

Intimations of other infectious diseases which are not compulsorily notifiable, such as Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough, etc., are received from medical practitioners, head teachers and parents. Especially in the case of children when nursing or other assistance can be arranged through the Health Department, the sending of such intimations is encouraged.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year shows a decrease of 46—42 cases notified as compared with 88 in 1934; the number of cases of Diphtheria notified also shows a decrease, 31 as compared with 34 in 1934.

There was no undue prevalence of any notifiable infectious disease during the year. The cases notified, ages of patients, etc., are shown in the tables which follow.

### *Scarlet Fever.*

Of the 42 cases of Scarlet Fever which were notified during the year, five were “imported”; 36 of the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital. There was no death from the disease during the year.

### *Diphtheria.*

Of the 31 cases of Diphtheria which were notified during the year, one was “imported”; all the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and there were two deaths from the disease during the year—one resident and one non-resident.

### *Diphtheria Antitoxin.*

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are kept at the Health Office, and issued to medical practitioners, who can also in emergency or at night-time obtain it at the Police Station, where a small stock is kept and replaced as required.

In 1935, a total of 25,000 units of Diphtheria Antitoxin were supplied to local medical practitioners, the total cost to the Council in respect of 8,000 units issued for use in cases in which it would not otherwise have been obtainable owing to necessitous circumstances, in accordance with the Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910, was 7s. 2d.

The great importance of the administration of antitoxin as early as possible in the disease is continually being stressed in the Borough, and its immediate use by medical practitioners, before swabs are taken or case is admitted to the Isolation Hospital, is advocated.

*Enteric Fever.*

No case of Enteric or Paratyphoid Fever was notified in the Borough during the year.

*Pneumonia.*

Sixty-seven cases of acute primary pneumonia or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified during the year; of the 16 deaths caused by pneumonia, one was under one year of age; three were between one and two years of age; one was between three and four years of age; one was between five and ten years of age; three were between 20 and 35 years; and seven were over 35 years.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.*

One case only was notified during the year and this was treated at home.

*Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.*

One case of Puerperal Fever and three cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified during the year. All the cases were removed to Hospital.

*Influenza and other Non-notifiable Diseases.*

There was no undue prevalence of influenza during the year, and only 6 deaths were attributed to the disease.

Information as to the existence of Measles, Chickenpox, Whooping Cough and Mumps is obtained chiefly through intimations sent by head teachers, and during the year 139 cases of Measles, 40 cases of Whooping Cough, 42 cases of Chickenpox and 188 cases of Mumps were intimated by head teachers on the special form provided for the purpose.

*Notification of Tuberculosis.*

Notification of cases of this disease is carried out in an increasingly satisfactory manner in this Borough, and during the year only one death occurred from Tuberculosis of a person who had not been notified during life.

Investigations were made as to the possible need for taking action under Article 3 of the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculosis employees in the milk trade, but no ground for taking action was found.

No action was taken under Section 62 of the P.H. Act, 1925.

*Smallpox and Vaccination.*

No case of Smallpox occurred in the Borough. Two persons who were contacts of cases in other districts and who came to the Borough were kept under observation.

In view of the increases from time to time in the number of cases of smallpox in the country as a whole during recent years it is advisable to draw attention to the large proportion of persons in the Borough who are not protected by vaccination. In consequence of



this, the introduction of the disease into the Borough might prove very serious and costly, and it is to be regretted that a great number of parents here, as elsewhere, can and do avail themselves of the proviso in the Vaccination Act of 1907 through which they are exempted from penalties on making a statutory declaration of conscientious objection to the vaccination of their children.

The Vaccination Officer for the district has kindly supplied me with the following particulars, which, as regards the number of children unvaccinated, must be considered most unsatisfactory.

Of 522 children born in the district, fourteen were removed and 20 died unvaccinated. Particulars as to the remaining 488 children are as follows :—

Successfully vaccinated	..	..	..	..	..	224
Vaccination postponed	..	..	..	..	..	4
Certificates procured by Conscientious Objectors						258
Insusceptible to vaccination	..	..	..	..		2

From this it will be seen that over 53 per cent. of these children were at the end of the year unprotected by vaccination as compared with 56 per cent. in 1934.

The records as to the vaccinal condition of children examined during the year at routine medical inspections at the public elementary schools in the Borough show that of

608 "Entrants"	..	..	..	240 (39.47 per cent.)	were vaccinated
474 "Second Age Group"	..			230 (48.52 per cent.)	„ „
553 "Third Age Group"	..			299 (54.06 per cent.)	„ „

#### *Disinfecting Station.*

These premises are situated in Broad Street and are equipped with a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector and special vans, trucks, etc., for dealing with infected material, including a small special motor van.

#### *Cleansing Station.*

This is situated in St. Luke's Avenue, in a portion of the yard of the Gas and Water Department.

It is equipped with a bath with geyser, lavatory basin, w.c., and a Manlove Alliott gas-heated disinfector for dealing with verminous clothing, etc.

#### *Public Mortuary.*

The construction and equipment of the new public mortuary in the grounds of Cavendish House, adjoining the new Police Station, was completed in 1929.

The building, its ventilation, the equipment of the post-mortem theatre, and the other three rooms, are in all respects up to date and approved by the Ministry of Health.

During the year the police placed in the mortuary the bodies of 25 persons who had been killed by accident or had died from other causes.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1935.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	AGE INCIDENCE.														Total Deaths.
			(Numbers in brackets indicate Deaths)														
			Under		1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65		
1	1																
Diphtheria ... ..	31	31	—	—	2	2	1	18	6 (1)	1	1	—	—	—	16	1	
Scarlet Fever ... ..	42	36	1	1	2	5	3	18	3	2	6	1	—	—			
Pneumonia ... ..	67	10	— (1)	2 (3)	4	2 (1)	—	6 (1)	2	3	15 (3)	11 (2)	13 (3)	(2)			
Malaria ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—			
Puerperal Fever ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—			
Erysipelas ... ..	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—			
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 (1)	—			
Meningococcal Meningitis	2	2	1 (1)	1 (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20		
Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total ... ..	157	85															

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age-Periods.			New Cases.				Deaths.			
			Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ... ..			—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
5 ... ..			—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
10 ... ..			1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 ... ..			—	4	—	1	—	3	—	1
20 ... ..			2	5	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 ... ..			4	9	1	2	1	6	—	—
35 ... ..			2	4	—	1	4	3	—	—
45 ... ..			—	3	1	1	1	4	1	—
55 ... ..			1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and upwards			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..			10	27	4	7	7	18	1	2

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
Notified.	Treated					
	At Home.	In Hospital.				
1	1	—	1	—	—	—

**General Provision of Health Services for the Borough.***Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.*

There are no part-time officers on the staff of the Health Department and contributions under Public Health or Exchequer grants are made towards the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors.

The staff consists of—

One Medical Officer of Health, who is also School Medical Officer and Borough Bacteriologist.

One Senior Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and is Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts and Officer under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act.

One Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

One Sanitary Inspector, who holds the Meat and Other Foods' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland and the Food Hygiene Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Four Health Visitors, two of whom, in addition to being trained Nurses, hold the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Two Clerks.

Two Disinfectors.

**LABORATORY FACILITIES.***(a) Bacteriological Work.*

All the ordinary bacteriological work required in the Borough is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health in the Borough Bacteriological Laboratory at the Health Office.



During the year 1935 the following specimens were examined and reported upon :—

	Total Number examined.	Number positive.
Swabs from Noses and Throats—		
as to the presence of Diphtheria Bacilli .. ..	459	26
Sputum—		
as to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli .. ..	65	9
Hairs—		
as to the presence of Ringworm Fungus .. ..	8	6
Blood—		
as to Widal Reaction .. .. .	1	—
Pus—		
as to the presence of Gonococci .. .. .	2	1
Other pathological specimens .. .. .	1	1
Total ..	536	43

Samples of water from the public supply are submitted each month for bacteriological examination to the County Laboratory, Maidstone. The results obtained during the year were satisfactory. The reports on two samples taken in August and December, 1935, were as follows :

Result of Examination.	Sample taken in August.	Sample taken in December.
Number of Organisms per c.c. capable of growth in 48 hours—		
On Agar at 37.5° C. .. .. .	0	0
On Agar at Room Temperature in 4 days—		
Liquefying .. .. .	—	—
Total .. .. .	26	5

McConkey's Bile Salts Lactose Broth.

			Sample taken in August.			Sample taken in Dec.		
			No Growth.	Acid.	Acid & Gas.	No Growth.	Acid.	Acid & Gas.
Ten tubes	0.1 c.c. water	..	10	0	0	10	0	0
Ten	1.0 c.c. „	..	10	0	0	10	0	0
Four	10.0 c.c. „	..	4	0	0	4	0	0
One	50.0 c.c. „	..	1	0	0	1	0	0

Other Tests.

B. coli was absent from 100 c.c.s. of this water.  
B. enteritidis sporogenes .. .. . Nil  
Streptococci .. .. . Nil

(Signed) CONSTANT PONDER,  
Pathologist.

During the year 34 samples of milk were taken for the purpose of bacteriological examination and submitted for analysis at the County Laboratory, Maidstone. Eleven of these samples were reported as unsatisfactory.

(b) Chemical Work.

A chemical analysis of water from the public supply is carried out each quarter by the Public Analyst.

The source and consistent good quality of the constant water supply of the Borough has been referred to in detail in previous annual reports.



A sample of water taken in June, 1935, and submitted to chemical analysis at the South Eastern Analytical Laboratory, Canterbury, was reported on as follows :—

#### WATER ANALYSIS—BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Description of Sample.	“Public Supply, from Tap, Letter M.”	Parts per	Grains per
		100,000.	gallon.
Appearance .. .. .	Clear		
Colour .. .. .	Blue-Green		
Smell .. .. .	Normal		
Chlorine in Chlorides.. ..	12.40		8.68
Phosphoric Acid in Phosphates .. ..	None		
Nitrogen in Nitrates .. ..	1.10		0.77
Ammonia .. .. .	0.0020		0.0014
Albuminoid Ammonia .. ..	0.0030		0.0021
Oxygen absorbed in 15 minutes .. ..	Trace only		
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours .. ..	0.015		0.010
Hardness before boiling (Total) .. ..	13.0		9.10
Hardness after boiling (Permanent) .. ..	2.5		1.75
Total solid matter .. ..	63.40		44.38
Microscopical Examination of Deposit .. ..	Slight & unimportant		
Chlorine as “Salt” .. ..	20.43		14.30
Metallic Impregnation (copper, lead, zinc.) .. ..	None		

REMARKS.—The above results are generally satisfactory and indicate water organically pure and free from sewage percolation.

The Microscopical Examination calls for no adverse remarks.

While the figures for “Chlorine” and “Total solid matter” are almost unaltered from those recorded in March of this year, it will be seen that the water is softened to a little more than one-third of the former figures.

(Signed) ERNEST M. HAWKINS,

Public Analyst, Borough of Ramsgate.

#### *Ambulance Facilities.*

For cases of infectious disease the Isle of Thanet Joint Hospital Board provide an up-to-date motor ambulance stationed at the Isolation Hospital.

For non-infectious and accident cases, the motor ambulances and services of the Ramsgate Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade are available. These services proved quite adequate during the year.

#### *Nursing Arrangements.*

The nurses employed by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence District Nursing Association and the St. George's Parish Nurse carry out the general nursing of patients at their homes in the Borough.

In times of emergency these nurses are assisted in this work by members of the Ramsgate Nursing Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Home nursing of children suffering from minor infectious diseases, ophthalmia neonatorum, etc., is carried out by the Council's Health Visitors, and in the event of further assistance being required, as, for instance, during epidemics of measles, influenza, etc., an arrangement exists by which the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Nursing Association has agreed to co-operate and provide nursing assistance in the homes for 50 cases in any year, a payment of 2s. 6d. to be made to the Association by the Town Council in respect of each case nursed at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

## Clinics and Treatment Centres.

### *Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.*

This is provided at commodious premises, Curtis House, Princes Street, by the St. Lawrence Maternity Association and Mothercraft Club, working in co-ordination with the Town Council.

The Medical Officer for the Centre, a local medical practitioner, conducts clinics on these premises as follows :

Ante-natal Clinics, on second and fourth Wednesdays in each month.

Infant Consultation Clinics on Friday afternoons.

Consultation Clinics for children, aged 1, to 5 years, on first and third Wednesdays in each month.

The Ramsgate Creche, supported by voluntary contributions, is in Hereson Road.

### *School Clinics.*

The School Inspection and Treatment Clinic is provided by the Local Education Authority at the Health Office, and is held on five mornings each week.

The Special Treatment Clinics in connection with the School Medical Service are also conducted at the Health Office, and consist of an Ophthalmic Clinic, a Dental Clinic, and a Clinic at which Scalp Ringworm is treated by means of the Education Authority's X-ray installation.

By agreement with the Authorities of the Ramsgate General Hospital, school children are admitted for operative treatment for nose and throat conditions, for the extraction of teeth while under the influence of a general anæsthetic, and for orthopædic treatment.

### *Tuberculosis Dispensary.*

At Charlotte Cottage, Market Place, provided by the Kent County Council, and is open on Wednesday in each week throughout the year.

### *Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre.*

This is provided by the Kent County Council for the Isle of Thanet at Eton House, St. Peter's Road, Margate, and Clinics for men and women are conducted on Saturdays.

### *Hospitals.*

The Ramsgate General Hospital, West Cliff Road, is a modern institution; additional accommodation was provided in 1925, when a new ward for children was opened and a new annexe for the Nursing Staff was completed in 1927. The new Maternity Ward, containing 20 beds, was opened during 1931.

The accommodation at the Hospital in 1935 was as follows :—

General Medical—8 beds for men; 8 beds for women.

General Surgical—17 beds for men; 17 beds for women.

Private Wards—7 beds for men and women.

Children's Ward (including Observation Ward)—24 beds.

Maternity Ward—20 beds and cots.

In addition to the medical and surgical wards there exist special departments for X-ray and dental work, and a masseuse is employed in connection with the orthopædic department.



The Hospital, which is supported by voluntary contributions, is for the treatment of the sick poor resident in the Borough and neighbouring districts, and for disabled seamen of all nations brought to the Port of Ramsgate. The Honorary Staff consists of two Physicians, four Surgeons, two Anæsthetists, and a Dental Surgeon. A resident House Surgeon is also employed.

The Hospital recently erected near the centre of the town in connection with the Convent of the Daughters of the Cross is used for delicate boys and for boys suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Most of the cases admitted to this Hospital are boys whose parents or guardians reside in districts in or near London.

The Infectious Diseases Hospitals for the Borough are those used in conjunction with other Local Authorities of the Isle of Thanet, and are situate at Haine. There is accommodation for 54 cases of Scarlet Fever in two blocks, each containing 27 beds, one block for cases of Diphtheria, containing 14 beds. In addition there is considered to be accommodation in three huts for eight patients, four beds in a receiving block and the new cubicle block has eight beds.

The Smallpox Hospital is in the same neighbourhood on a separate site, and has two wards each containing eight beds.

The Thanet Institution, under the control of the Public Assistance Committee, is at Minster, some five miles from the centre of the Borough.

#### *Midwives.*

The Midwives Acts, 1902-26, continue to be administered in the Borough by the Kent County Council. Representation was made in 1930 by the Town Council, under Sect. 62 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, for constitution as the Local Supervising Authority for the Borough under the Midwives Acts, but the Minister of Health concluded that he would not be justified in making an order to this effect, and as, unfortunately, there is no provision in the Local Government Act, 1929, for an appeal against that decision, an important part of the work affecting the welfare of mothers and children in the Borough (for which the Town Council is responsible) continues to be supervised by an authority outside the Borough.

Twelve midwives were practising in the Borough at the end of the year.

### **Maternity and Child Welfare.**

#### *Notification of Births Act.*

During the year 526 births were notified; of these 513 were live births and 13 were stillbirths; all births were notified in 1935. Failure to notify births as required by the Act has now become infrequent in this Borough. In the event of failure the attention of the party responsible is drawn to the omission and an explanation is requested.

Of the live births, doctors notified 164, midwives 333, doctors and midwives 16; seven of the stillbirths were notified by doctors, five by midwives and one by doctor and midwife. The number of births registered for the Borough during the year was 473, giving a birth rate of 13.85 per 1,000 as compared with a rate of 12.60 in 1934.

*Scheme for the Provision of Maternity Beds.*

On completion of the Maternity Ward at the Ramsgate General Hospital, which was opened in 1931, the Council entered into an arrangement securing maternity beds for women in necessitous circumstances. The scheme provides for the admission of complicated maternity cases, of cases in which home conditions are unsuitable for confinement, and of pre-natal cases with abnormalities.

Patients eligible for consideration under the scheme must be resident within the Borough, must produce a certificate from a registered medical practitioner as to the suitability of the case, and must sign a form signifying agreement to make payment to the Council in accordance with the scale of fees in force on the date of admission.

During the year arrangements were made under the scheme for the admission of five maternity cases.

*Maternal Mortality.*

Maternal deaths are investigated and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health. No such death occurred in the Borough during the year 1935.

*Maternity and Infant Welfare Centre.*

Previous annual reports described the arrangements made by the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Maternity Association, working in co-ordination with the Town Council, at their premises, Curtis House, Princes Street.

During the year 50 sessions were held at the Centre on Fridays; on each occasion an infant consultation clinic was conducted by the Medical Officer of the Centre, a local medical practitioner; the number of consultations was 1,018 in connection with 289 individual infants. A consultation clinic for children aged 1 to 5 years was also held, at which 160 individual children were seen by the Medical Officer. The total number of attendances of mothers at the centre was 2,115.

The arrangements in connection with the Ante-Natal Clinic continued and 26 such clinics were held during the year. The number of women who attended and were examined during the year 1935 was 46, consisting of 17 primiparæ and 29 multiparæ.

*Issue of Milk in Necessitous Cases.*

Throughout the year arrangements were in force by which, after investigation as to financial circumstances, necessitous mothers are supplied with milk for themselves or for their infants. Mothers who are granted milk are, as a rule, certified at the Centre to be in need of it for themselves or for their infants, owing to health reasons, by the Medical Officer of the Centre; in other cases certificates are given by the Medical Officer of Health.

*Infant Mortality.*

This matter is referred to under Vital Statistics, and from the table it will be seen that more deaths were attributed to congenital malformations and premature birth than to any other cause, 10 of a total of 19 deaths.

The Infant Mortality rate for 1935 was 40.16 per 1,000 births, as compared with a rate of 56.87 for 1934 and 59.44 for 1933, and with a rate of 57 for England and Wales in 1935.



*Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.*

The Thanet Hostel for Unmarried Mothers at 55, Ashburnham Road, Ramsgate, was closed during 1932, and no alternative accommodation has yet been provided.

*Work of Health Visitors.*

Each of the four Health Visitors employed by the Council carries out in the area assigned to her all the health visiting and school work required in that area. This arrangement has proved satisfactory and economical, rendering visits to a home by more than one Health Visitor unnecessary, and also enabling each Nurse to become more familiar with the conditions of the families in her area.

The Health Visitors made 495 first visits to children under one year of age; 898 children under one year of age received a total of 2,550 visits. Children aged one to five years numbered 1,868, to whom 5,006 visits were made, and 224 visits were made to 144 expectant mothers. Except in cases in which visits are not indicated, efforts are made to visit all births which occur in the Borough. Mothers are always invited to attend with their infants at the Maternity and Infant Welfare Centres, at which two of the Council's Health Visitors attend on the days it is open.

*Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.*

As provided for in Section 2 (a) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the functions formerly discharged as regards the Borough by the Poor Law Authority under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, have been, as from the 1st April, 1930, discharged by the Town Council.

On 1st January, 1933, the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, came into force, amending the provisions of the Children Act, 1908, and requiring notices to be sent by registered letter or by personal delivery in reference to infants under the age of nine years received for reward.

The four Health Visitors employed by the Council act as Infant Protection Visitors and during the year made 257 visits of inspection of children and as to the conditions of and arrangements in the premises in which they are maintained.

At the end of the year 26 persons were maintaining for reward 35 children. Explanations of failure to send notices within the time specified in the Act were requested in seven instances.

No legal proceedings for infringement of the Act were instituted during the year.

*Orthopædic Treatment.*

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Town Council participate in the Education Committee's scheme to secure orthopædic treatment for children. Details of the scheme, which was approved by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education at the end of 1928, were fully stated in the annual report for that year.

*Maternity and Nursing Homes.*

Since the repeal of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, 1926, under which the nursing and maternity homes in the Borough had been supervised by the Kent County Council, all powers and duties under the Act so far as the Borough is concerned have been administered by the Town Council.

One new application for registration was granted during 1935; the number of nursing homes on the register at the end of the year was ten, of which nine were maternity homes.

### *Legislation in Force.*

List of Adoptive Acts, Bye-Laws, etc., in force in the Borough :—

#### ADOPTED ACTS.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.  
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

#### BYE-LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE.

Common Lodging Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 80).  
Houses Let in Lodgings (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 90).  
Cleansing, etc., and Removal of Refuse (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).  
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. (H.W.C. Act, 1885, Sect. 9 (2)).  
Slaughter Houses (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).  
Prevention of Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).  
Keeping of Animals (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 44).  
Offensive Trades (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 113).  
New Streets and Buildings (P.H. Act, 1875, Sect. 157; P.H. Act, 1890, Sect. 23).  
Regulations under Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.  
Regulations for Underground Rooms—Housing Act, 1925 (Sect. 18 (1)).

#### PRIVATE ACT.

The Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922.  
Bye-Laws re Covering of Food, etc., under Sect. 77 Ramsgate Corporation Act.

#### THE PEGWELL BAY (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS.

These Regulations were made by the Minister of Health and came into force on the 1st December, 1925, with a view to the control of the sale and distribution of cockles gathered from the beds at the mouth of the River Stour.

Section 3 of the Regulations states that

“ A person shall not sell, distribute or offer for sale for human consumption any cockles taken from the prescribed area unless and until they have been subjected to a process of sterilisation by steaming under pressure for at least six minutes. The sterilisation shall be carried out either by a sanitary authority or in a manner approved by the medical officer of the district in which the cockles are landed.”

The Town Council's Shellfish Station having been discontinued, notice by advertisement in the local Press was given that vendors must themselves carry out the sterilisation of cockles by means of steam under pressure and in a manner approved by the Medical Officer of Health.

The regulations provide that for the purpose and execution and enforcement the Ramsgate Corporation shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Sanitary Authority in the district of the Sandwich Port Sanitary Authority, in the Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peter's, and in such parts of the Borough of Sandwich and of the Rural Districts of Eastry and of the Isle of Thanet as are not included within the district of the Sandwich Port Sanitary Authority.



## Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

### *Public Water Supply.*

The consistent good quality of the constant water supply for the Borough and neighbouring villages was maintained throughout the year. The source of the supply is rain, which falls on a large open and sparsely populated agricultural district, the soil of which is a light loam superimposed on the upper chalk strata. After filtration through this it penetrates to the deep chalk, in which it travels through fissures to adits and thence to the Pumping Station at Whitehall, which is situated in the northern outskirts of the Borough.

The supply was quite satisfactory as regards quantity, ample reserves being available although the average daily consumption per head increased to 32.68 gallons as compared with 31.52 gallons in 1934. The work of extending the adits by one mile was completed by mid-year and the length of the adits is now four miles. These are over a mile distant from the sea, and each adit being 8 feet in height and 6 feet in width, extensive reservoirs at a depth from the surface varying from 98 to over 160 feet are thus constituted.

From the Pumping Station the water is pumped to the high level water tower at Southwood, which is an enclosed reservoir 220 feet above sea level and approximately three-quarters of one mile distant. From this reservoir it is distributed by gravitation to all parts of the Borough and neighbouring villages in the Isle of Thanet, the highest point of elevation of which is 182 feet above sea level.

The quantity of water pumped during the year was 453,557,465 gallons, the average amount being 1,242,622 gallons per day. This is approximately 32.68 gallons daily per person.

The quarterly chemical analyses and monthly bacteriological examinations have been referred to previously in this report under "Laboratory Facilities," and examples of results given, these showing that the water is organically pure and free from contamination.

On the extension of the Borough it was discovered that the occupants of 10 houses in the added area were obtaining their water supplies solely from five deep wells. Reports on samples of water from these wells showed evidence of serious contamination and the owners of the properties were requested to arrange for supplies of water suitable for human consumption. At the end of the year arrangements had been made to substitute water from the public supply in place of supplies from two of the wells, and negotiations were proceeding with the owners of the other three wells.

Being derived from chalk strata, the water has no plumbo-solvent action, and, as is usual in most of such waters, is somewhat hard; much of this hardness is of a "temporary" nature, being largely removed by boiling. It is well aerated and is very palatable.

The water softening plant which was referred to in last year's report was put into operation on 15th May, 1935. It is a base-exchange plant and since it has operated the total hardness of the public supply has been maintained between 7 and 10 grains per gallon.

### *Drainage and Sewerage.*

The Borough has an efficient water carriage system which has the great advantage of simplicity, owing to the fact that the formation of the land rendered it possible to lay sewers so that the sewage flows

freely by gravitation from all parts of the town to the sea. Pumping plants, tank sewers, etc., are consequently absent from the system. The sewers, which are ventilated and regularly flushed with water, unite near the Harbour and form the outfall sewer in which the sewage is conveyed to a point over 1,250 feet from the shore. This site was chosen for the outfall many years ago after extensive float experiments had proved that at whatever state of the tide the sewage may be there discharged it is carried by currents straight out to sea.

*Closet Accommodation.*

With the exception of 295 houses on the outskirts of the Borough, all houses are connected with the water carriage system, the soil pipes being ventilated and intercepting traps provided.

Water closets with flushing cisterns and connected with the water carriage system are provided for all houses with the exception of the 295 houses mentioned.

Of these,

231 are connected to Cesspools	..	204 being in area added to the Borough on April 1st.
55 have pail closets	.. .. .	48 " " " " " " "
4 have chemical closets	.. .. .	3 " " " " " " "
2 have earth closets	.. .. .	None " " " " " " "
3 have privies	.. .. .	All " " " " " " "

Manston Cottage Homes and School have a combined septic tank system.

*Removal and Disposal of Refuse.*

The Corporation collects refuse from all premises in the town; this is conveyed to the four-celled Horsfall Destructor in an outlying portion of the town. This work is carried out by the Works Department and the Borough Engineer has supplied information that 11,250 tons 13 cwts, 2 qrs. of refuse were collected and dealt with during the year, the average amount each month being 937 tons 11 cwts. In addition, 3,154 loads of road sweepings and 908 loads of gully mud were collected.

During the year, efforts to ensure that all premises shall have impermeable receptacles with movable covers for the deposition of refuse, in accordance with the Bye-Laws, were continued; inspections of 596 houses showed that only 115 had proper receptacles, and during the year 440 were provided on preliminary notices being served and 41 on statutory notices being served.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

The following tabular statement summarises the work carried out during the year by the Inspectors and has been prepared by Mr. E. Young, Sanitary Inspector. The necessary supervision of all work carried out under the various notices served, including some left over from the previous year, made considerable demands on the time of the Inspectors, and the following particulars show the large amount of labour involved in supervising the sanitary conditions of dwelling-houses and other premises in the Borough.



## INSPECTIONS.

Under Public Health Acts and other Acts, Regulations and Orders	8,412
Of Houses, number inspected under H.T.P. Acts, etc. .. .. .	506
Complaints received and investigated .. .. .	406
Inspections of drainage systems and subsequent revisits .. .. .	1,025
Drains tested .. .. .	341
In connection with infectious diseases .. .. .	114
Of Bakehouses .. .. .	61
—Cowsheds .. .. .	85
—Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	33
—Caravans .. .. .	12
—Fish Fryers .. .. .	102
—Food Shops .. .. .	270
—Factories, Workshops and Workplaces .. .. .	369
—Houses let in Lodgings .. .. .	503
—Ice Cream Vendors .. .. .	115
—Marine Stores, etc. .. .. .	19
—Milkshops and Dairies .. .. .	288
—Merchandise Marks Act .. .. .	210
—Outworkers .. .. .	17
—Overcrowding .. .. .	8
—Premises licensed for music and dancing .. .. .	62
—Premises as to the provision of refuse receptacles .. .. .	1,077
—Premises with reference to rat infestation .. .. .	71
—Repairs and subsequent revisits .. .. .	573
—Restaurants .. .. .	128
—Schools .. .. .	7
—Shipping .. .. .	6
—Slaughter-houses .. .. .	1,245
—Stables .. .. .	62
—Tuberculosis cases .. .. .	70
—Verminous premises .. .. .	54
—Shops Act .. .. .	817
—Miscellaneous .. .. .	351

## NOTICES SERVED, ETC.

Statutory Notices served .. .. .	41
Preliminary Notices served or Letters written .. .. .	118
Nuisances abated on Notice or Letter .. .. .	110
Nuisances abated on Verbal Instructions .. .. .	314
Complaints received and investigated .. .. .	406

## COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

A record of all complaints is kept at the Health Office, and during the year 406 complaints were received. Of these :

5 were referred to the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

Defective curbing and channels .. .. .	2
Dangerous buildings .. .. .	2
Erection of buildings contrary to Bye-laws .. .. .	1

4 were referred to the Gas and Water Engineer :—

Waste Water .. .. .	2
Gas leaks .. .. .	2



The remaining 397 may be roughly classified as follows :—

Choked drains .. .. .	28
Smells from drains .. .. .	11
Refuse dumped .. .. .	8
Unsound articles of food .. .. .	35
Dirty houses .. .. .	15
Damp houses .. .. .	16
Defective drains and water closets .. .. .	124
Overcrowding .. .. .	6
Defective and insufficient water supply .. .. .	2
Accumulation of manure .. .. .	11
Defective guttering .. .. .	8
Rats on premises .. .. .	18
Leaky roofs .. .. .	18
Defective stoves, cooking ranges and coppers .. .. .	14
Improper keeping of animals .. .. .	14
Offensive refuse receptacles .. .. .	10
Smoke from chimneys .. .. .	8
Broken floors and yard surfaces .. .. .	3
Verminous premises .. .. .	13
Broken plaster .. .. .	5
Defective flushing cisterns .. .. .	5
Miscellaneous .. .. .	25

All nuisances discovered during the year were abated upon service of informal or statutory notices, no legal proceedings being necessary.

#### WORK DONE IN CONNECTION WITH DRAINAGE AND HOUSING.

The following defects were remedied and improvements carried out :—

Accumulations of refuse, etc., removed .. .. .	15
Cesspools or underground rainwater tanks abolished .. .. .	13
Cesspool drainage abolished and drains connected to sewer .. .. .	3
Chimney stacks or flues repaired .. .. .	1
Choked drains cleared .. .. .	30
Coppers, stoves and ranges renewed or repaired .. .. .	33
Drainage (entire new systems) .. .. .	33
Drains repaired or partly relaid .. .. .	92
Floors relaid or repaired .. .. .	19
Flushing cisterns repaired .. .. .	27
Flushing cisterns provided .. .. .	55
Fresh air inlet valves renewed or repaired .. .. .	35
Gully traps fixed .. .. .	88
Inspection chambers built, chambers rendered, and new covers provided .. .. .	90
Pedestal closets, closet basins and traps fixed .. .. .	196
Roofs repaired .. .. .	30
Rooms cleansed .. .. .	85
Rainwater pipes or gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	24
Rainwater pipes disconnected from the drain .. .. .	2
Sinks and baths provided .. .. .	79
Sink wastepipes renewed and trapped .. .. .	93
Sashcords and window frames renewed .. .. .	80
Soil and ventilating pipes renewed or repaired .. .. .	65
Water closets and urinals erected .. .. .	31
Walls and ceilings repaired .. .. .	58
Yards paved or existing paving repaired .. .. .	54
Miscellaneous defects remedied .. .. .	50

#### *With Respect to Refuse Receptacles.*

Houses inspected .. .. .	596
Number found with suitable receptacles .. .. .	115
Number found without suitable receptacles .. .. .	481
Number provided on preliminary notice .. .. .	440
Number provided on statutory notice .. .. .	41
Number supplied by Local Authority .. .. .	Nil

*With Respect to Overcrowding.*

Rooms measured as to overcrowding .. .. .	14
Overcrowding abated .. .. .	4

*With Respect to Dirty Houses.*

Houses cleansed .. .. .	11
Rooms cleansed .. .. .	85
Dirty w.c. basins cleansed .. .. .	10
Filthy beds or mattresses destroyed .. .. .	15

*With Respect to Water Supply.*

Water service pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	25
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*With Respect to Keeping of Animals.*

Removal of animals improperly kept .. .. .	14
Stable yard and paving repaired .. .. .	4
Stables cleansed and limewashed .. .. .	6
Notices, letters or verbal instructions re removal or manure ..	10

*With Respect to Schools.*

Sanitary conveniences inspected .. .. .	7
Nuisances remedied .. .. .	6

## DISINFECTION.

In connection with cases of Infectious Disease (149) which were removed to the Isle of Thanet Isolation Hospital, Haine, or isolated at home, and other diseases and conditions, the following work was carried out :

Disease or Cause.	Number of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever ... .. .	50
Diphtheria ... .. .	60
Phthisis ... .. .	43
Cancer ... .. .	9
Vermin ... .. .	14
Other Causes ... .. .	16
	<hr/>
	192
	<hr/>

Also 361 sets of bedding, clothing, etc., were removed from houses, disinfected at the station and returned. The Corporation's Disinfecting Station, in which is installed a Manlove Alliott Steam Disinfector, is situated in Broad Street. On the extension of the Borough it was considered expedient, with the object of saving time and expense, to discontinue the use of the horse drawn van and in June, 1935, a small suitable motor van was purchased.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS  
AND REGULATIONS.*Common Lodging Houses.*

The number of Common Lodging Houses on the register is three, all situate and adjoining each other in Central Road. The premises have been kept under supervision during the year and 33 visits of inspection were made. The houses were kept in a clean and satisfactory condition and well conducted; four defects discovered were remedied.



*Houses Let in Lodgings.*

There were 19 of these houses on the register during 1935, to which 503 visits of inspection were made. No proceedings under the Bye-Laws were found necessary, and 65 defects discovered were remedied.

*Slaughter Houses.*

There are seven private slaughter-houses in the Borough; of these six are registered and one is licensed.

The Sanitary Inspectors made 1,245 inspections of these premises during the year. These inspections coincided with meat inspections made under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations. The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition and no occasion arose for any action under the Regulations or Bye-Laws.

The position of some of these registered slaughter-houses is most undesirable, being situated in congested areas and directly abutting on to private dwelling houses; the total abolition of these slaughter-houses would appear to be the only remedy for the unsatisfactory conditions now existing.

During the year 4 persons were licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, to slaughter or stun animals in a slaughter-house, making a total of 29 persons who hold licences. All animals are stunned by mechanical means and in two cases electrical stunning apparatus is being used.

*Offensive Trades.*

The number of offensive trades carried on during the year in the Borough was 28, as follows :—

	Premises.	Inspections.
Fish Fryers ... ..	20	102
Marine Store Dealers ...	6	19
Fat Melters and Bone Boilers	2	7

The premises were kept in a satisfactory condition. Minor defects discovered at visits of inspection were remedied promptly. All the fried fish shops in the Borough are fitted with modern fish-frying ranges. During the year, two applications to establish the trade of a fish fryer were refused.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case for the establishment of the trade of a fish fryer without the consent of the Local Authority. The case was dismissed on payment of 4s. costs

*Other Sanitary Conditions.**Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.*

The places of public amusement licensed for public music and dancing in the Borough number 47 and may be classified as follows :—

Cinemas and Music Halls ... ..	4
Theatres ... ..	2
Halls (religious denominations and others) ...	12
Hotels and Restaurants ... ..	15
Miscellaneous ... ..	14



These were periodically visited by the Sanitary Inspector during the year and the conditions generally found to be satisfactory. The Sanitary Inspector furnishes a report to the Licensing Justices at the Annual Licensing Meeting as to the sanitary condition, etc., prevailing on the premises, and the report is taken into consideration by them before renewing the licences.

All sanitary defects discovered were remedied upon attention being called to them.

*Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.*

A considerable amount of work in connection with the destruction of rats and mice was carried out during the year and 71 inspections of premises were made. During "Rat Week" the usual campaign was undertaken; advertisements were inserted and articles published in two local newspapers calling the attention of the public to their responsibilities under the Act. The proprietors of three cinemas displayed notices at each performance during the week calling the attention of the public to "Rat Week." A large number of poison baits were laid in the sewer headings and special attention was given to premises likely to be harbouring rats and mice, in particular the Corporation's refuse dump. There is no doubt that a large number of rats were destroyed during the campaign. There is every indication that these rodents are much less numerous in the Borough than formerly.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

*Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1935 for the Borough of Ramsgate, on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.*

TABLE I.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	No of Inspections	No. of Written Notices.	Prosecutions
Factories : (including Factory Laundries) ...	48	21	—
Workshops : (including Workshop Laundries)	193	16	—
Workplaces : (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	128	7	—
Total ... ..	369	44	—

TABLE II.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.	
	Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Act :—		
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	21	21
Want of Ventilation ... ..	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—
Want of Drainage to Floors ... ..	—	—
Other Nuisances ... ..	12	12
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ... ..	1	1
{ Unsuitable or Defective ...	19	19
{ Not Separate for Sexes ...	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :		
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse ... ..	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses ... ..	—	—
Other Offences ... ..	—	—
Total ... ..	53	53

TABLE III.

HOMEWORK.

Outworkers' Lists.			Section 107.			
NATURE OF WORK.	Lists received from Employers.					
	Sending twice in a year			Sending once in a year.		
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.	
		Con-tractors.	Work-men.		Contractors	Workmen
Making Wearing Apparel	22	—	22	11	—	11
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Trades ... ..	6	—	6	3	—	3
Total ... ..	28	—	28	14	—	14
Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists :—						
Making Wearing Apparel	—					
Furniture and Upholstery	—					
Total ... ..	—					

TABLE IV.

## REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses ... ..	41
Dressmakers and Milliners ... ..	5
Tailors and Bootmakers ... ..	20
Laundries ... ..	—
Building Trade ... ..	37
Upholsterers ... ..	7
Engineers and Whitesmiths ... ..	6
Restaurant Kitchens ... ..	58
Miscellaneous ... ..	27
Total ... ..	201

TABLE V.

## OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories : Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act ... ..	—
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector of Factories as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshops Acts :—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector ... ..	1
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... ..	—
Other ... ..	2
Underground Bakehouses :—	
Certificates granted during the year ... ..	—
In use at the end of the year ... ..	4

*Bakehouses.*

The number of Bakehouses in the Borough and on the Register at the end of the year was 41, and of these only 4 are underground bakehouses. The number of notices served and verbal notices given in connection with bakehouses during the year was 8, and 61 inspections were made. The notices served were 3 as to limewashing, 1 defective yard surface and 4 defective drainage.

These defects were in each case remedied.

*Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 and 1928.*

No action was found to be necessary under these Acts during 1935.



*Shops Act, 1934.*

This Act came into force on the 30th December, 1934, and the inspections regarding the requirements of Section 10 as to the arrangements for Shop Ventilation, Temperature, Sanitary and Washing facilities, etc., entailed considerable extra supervision. The inspections required are gradually being completed; during the year 804 visits and re-visits to 698 shops were made.

*Swimming Pool.*

The Marina Swimming Pool on the East Cliff which is owned by a private company was opened to the public on 27th July, 1935.

This open air swimming pool is of up-to-date construction throughout, is provided with a plant for the continuous filtration and chlorination of the sea water used and this plant is under the control of an engineer.

Several inspections were made during the season and samples of the water taken from different parts of the pool proved to contain from 0.4 to 0.5 parts per million of free chlorine. In July and August samples of the water in use were taken for bacteriological examination and were reported upon as satisfactory by the Kent County Bacteriologist. Of four samples taken on 26th August, 1935, it was reported that in the case of one sample B.coli was present to the extent of 1 in every 50 c.c.s, and was completely absent from 100 c.c.s of each of the other three samples.

*Sanitation of Schools.*

The sanitary condition, water supply, etc., of all the public elementary schools in the Borough is dealt with in the report on the School Medical Service. Three only of the twelve public elementary schools and one infant school are provided by the Local Education Authority.

The equipment and general sanitary condition of the four provided schools and the other recently reconstructed schools are satisfactory, but although improvements have been made in recent years as regards the sanitation of the other non-provided schools, their faulty design and the unsuitable situation of some of them leave much to be desired.

Action taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease is also referred to in the report on the School Medical Service, and no difficulty arises in co-ordinating the public health administrative work with the school medical work, the Medical Officer of Health being also the School Medical Officer.

**Port Sanitary Administration.**

I am indebted to the Preventive Officer of H.M. Customs and Excise for the information in reference to shipping which entered the Port during the year 1935.

Difficulties still arise in connection with old houses in the Borough being let to two or more tenants, the alterations required to render them suitable for such occupancy not always having been carried out by the owners, although exorbitant rents are often successfully charged.

There is still a demand for the smaller type of house at low rentals, this was partly met by the construction by the Council of more houses at Dumpton.

## Food.

### *Milk Supply.*

The number of cowsheds, dairies and milkshops on the register at the end of the year was as follows :—

#### COWKEEPERS.

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	8
Number of cows ...	...	...	...	194
Notices served on occupiers ...	...	...	...	9
Inspections ...	...	...	...	85

#### DAIRIES.

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	39
Notices served on occupiers ...	...	...	...	14
Inspections ...	...	...	...	70

#### MILKSHOPS AND PURVEYORS.

Number on Register ...	...	...	...	117
Notices served on occupiers ...	...	...	...	4
Inspections ...	...	...	...	218

Forty-three applications for permission to sell milk in cartons or bottles only were received, and three applications for permission to sell cream. All the applications were granted.

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, the number of licences granted to retailers are as follows :—

Dealers' Licences to sell " Certified " Milk ...	5
Dealers' Licences to sell " Grade A " (T.T.) Milk	2
Dealers' Licences to sell " Grade A " Milk ...	1
Supplementary Licence to sell "Pasteurised" Milk	1
Supplementary Licences to sell "Pasteurised" Milk	3
Producers' Licence under Accredited Milk Scheme	1

During the year eleven samples of milk in connection with supplies to schools and twenty-three samples from vendors in the Borough were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Kent County Laboratory, Maidstone.

### *Legal Proceedings.*

#### *Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.*

Legal proceedings were instituted in six instances in respect of the bottling of milk otherwise than on registered premises. Fines of ten shillings were imposed in three cases, a fine of twenty shillings in one case, payment of four shillings costs in one case and one case was dismissed.



*Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.*

Under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923, proceedings were instituted in two cases in which "Pasteurised" milk was supplied although no licence or supplementary licence was held. In each case a fine of ten shillings and half a crown as costs was imposed.

*Meat and Other Foods.*

Considerable time is devoted each week by the Sanitary Inspectors to inspecting as far as possible all carcasses killed in the seven private slaughter-houses in the Borough, but supervision is rendered difficult owing to butchers being free to kill at any hour or on any day they desire provided due notice is given. Through an insurance scheme the butchers are covered against loss when carcasses or organs are condemned.

There are three depots for the wholesale distribution of imported meat in the Borough, and from these are large quantities are supplied to towns in the Isle of Thanet and the surrounding country.

The improved conditions of transport, conveyance, storage and handling of meat brought about by the requirements of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations have been well maintained, and further improvement is anticipated from Bye-Laws which came into force on 1st November, 1935, requiring the covering over of food while being conveyed through or along any street.

*Ice Cream.*

A considerable trade is carried on during the summer months by vendors of ice cream from stalls and barrows on the sands and other places in the Borough. The fact that there is no legal obligation for these persons or their premises on which the ice cream is manufactured to be licensed or registered renders it most difficult to control this trade. Under the Ramsgate Corporation Act, 1922, every dealer in ice cream selling from any cart, barrow or other vehicle or stand is required to have his name and address inscribed thereon, and is liable to a penalty of 40s. for non-compliance. Owing to there being no legal standard for ice cream, a quantity of the article sold as such is possibly inferior in quality. Considerable time is occupied by the Sanitary Inspectors in supervising vendors on the streets and sands, the cleanliness of their barrows and utensils not always being all that is desirable. Three samples of cream ices were purchased for analysis during the year; in each case these ices were found not to have been prepared from cream and the vendors were cautioned.

Number of Ice Cream Vendors selling from barrows, stalls, etc. ... ..	15
Number of Vendors at shops, restaurants, etc. ...	23
Number of inspections made ... ..	115

*Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.*

The Senior Sanitary Inspector is the officer appointed under the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887-1926, and is authorised to execute the provisions of Section 9 of the Act of 1926, relating to any imported foodstuffs to which an Order in Council under the Act applies.



The chief imported foodstuffs to which these Orders apply are " Fresh Apples," " Honey," " Eggs," " Currants," " Sultanas and Raisins," " Raw Tomatoes," " Frozen Salmon or Sea Trout," " Meat," " Butter," " Poultry, Bacon and Ham," and " Oat Products." All these articles when exposed for sale by retail must bear a label clearly indicating the origin, i.e., " Empire," " Foreign," or the name of the " Colony " or " Country."

During the year 210 inspections were made to retail fruiterers, greengrocers, grocers and other shops dealing in these goods. Though there was an improvement in the carrying out of the Orders, it was necessary to give several warnings as to the need for strictly complying with same.

UNSOUND FOOD.

VOLUNTARILY CONDEMNED DURING 1935.

CARCASES CONDEMNED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Animals Affected.	Number of Carcases with all internal organs condemned.	Number of animals of which parts of Carcases and all organs were condemned.	Number of animals of which heads and tongues only were condemned.	Weight. Total weight in lbs.
Cows...	*9	—	19	4,308
Pigs ...	20	—	165	3,404
				7,712

\* Includes 8 cows dealt with under Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

FOOD CONDEMNED FOR OTHER REASONS.

Beef.

1 Carcase and offal	..	Fever	.. ..	1,008 lbs.
1 Carcase and offal	..	Septic metritis	.. ..	668 lbs.
19 Livers	.. ..	Flukes, abscesses & cirrhosis	.. ..	271 lbs.
3 Lungs and hearts	..	Tuberculosis	.. ..	45 lbs.
5 Lungs	.. ..	Tuberculosis	.. ..	28 lbs.
3 Mesenteric Fats	.. ..	Tuberculosis	.. ..	24 lbs.
7 Skirts	.. ..	Tuberculosis & abscesses	.. ..	38 lbs.
2 Kidney Knobs	.. ..	Abscesses	.. ..	12 lbs.
1 Heart	.. ..	Pericarditis	.. ..	6 lbs.
Brisket	.. ..	Bruised	.. ..	17 lbs.

Beef, Imported.

Hindquarter of Beef	..	Bruised & decomposition	..	193 lbs.
Kidney	.. ..	Unsound	.. ..	3 lbs.
Hearts	.. ..	Unsound	.. ..	12 lbs.

Pork.

8 Carcases and offal	..	Erysipelas	.. ..	739 lbs.
3 Carcases and offal	..	Septicæmia	.. ..	319 lbs.
1 Carcase and offal	..	Dropsy	.. ..	72 lbs.
16 Carcases and offal	..	Fever	.. ..	1,045 lbs.
1 Carcase and offal	..	Jaundice	.. ..	60 lbs.
127 Livers	.. ..	Cirrhosis & cysts	.. ..	510 lbs.
94 Plucks	.. ..	Pneumonia & tuberculosis	.. ..	646 lbs.
16 Haslets	.. ..	Pneumonia & tuberculosis	.. ..	47 lbs.
165 Mesenteric Fats	.. ..	Tuberculosis	.. ..	82 lbs.
Miscellaneous	.. ..	Bruised and decomposition	.. ..	189 lbs.

Mutton.

10 Livers	..	..	..	Flukes & abscesses	..	33 lbs.
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Mutton, Imported.

Mutton	..	..	..	Abscesses and bruised	..	14 lbs.
Lambs' hearts	..	..	..	Unsound	..	6 lbs.

Fish.

Wet	..	..	..	Unsound	..	2,662 lbs.
Dried	..	..	..	Unsound	..	1,000 lbs.

Miscellaneous.

Shrimps (English)	..	..	..	Unsound	..	25 lbs.
Prawns (Imported)	..	..	..	Unsound	..	328 lbs.
6 Tinned Hams	..	..	..	Unsound	..	91 lbs.
4 Tins Sheep Livers (Imported)	..	..	..	Unsound	..	31 lbs.
Smoked Bacon	..	..	..	Unsound	..	31 lbs.
64 Tins Italian Cherries	..	..	..	Unsound	..	64 lbs.
4 Chickens (English)	..	..	..	Unsound	..	12 lbs.
10 Boxes Rabbits (Imported)	..	..	..	Unsound	..	780 lbs.
46 Turkeys (Imported)	..	..	..	Unsound	..	375 lbs.

Total weight of all food condemned .. 8 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 18lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 108 Samples (80 Formal and 28 Informal) were taken by the Senior Sanitary Inspector, who is the Officer appointed under the Act, and submitted for analysis to the Public Analyst.

Description of Sample.	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk .. .. .	70	1	64	7
Milk (separated) ..	2	—	2	—
Margarine .. .. .	—	3	3	—
Butter .. .. .	3	—	2	1
Sausages .. .. .	—	4	4	—
Cream .. .. .	1	4	5	—
Self-raising flour ..	—	4	4	—
Coffee .. .. .	—	3	3	—
Cream Ices .. .. .	3	—	2	1
Sugar .. .. .	—	3	3	—
Lard .. .. .	—	3	3	—
Cocoa .. .. .	—	3	3	—
Dairy Cream Sandwich	1	—	1	—

The Public Analyst's reports on the 71 samples of Milk taken during the different months of the year show the average to be above the recognised minimum standard.

The average figures are : Fat, 3.42; Non-fatty Solids, 8.83; Total Solids, 12.25.

Particulars of the 9 Samples reported by the Public Analyst to be not genuine and action taken in regard to each of these samples :—

Identification No. of Sample	Article.	Result of Analysis.	Action Taken	Result.
277	Milk	3.5% added water.	Legal proceedings instituted.	Fined 10/- & £2 2s. costs.
278	Milk	4% added water.	Legal proceedings instituted.	Fined 10/- & £2 2s. costs.
279	Milk	9% deficient in fat.	Vendor cautioned.	
295	Milk	14% added water.	Legal proceedings instituted.	Fined £2 & £4 10s. 6d. costs.
308	Milk	4% deficient in fat.	Vendor cautioned.	
309	Milk	4% deficient in fat.	Vendor cautioned.	
342	Milk	4% deficient in fat.	Vendor cautioned.	
326	Cream Ice	Not prepared from cream.	Vendor cautioned.	
357	Butter	Excess of water.	Vendor cautioned.	

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC., IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

The following 98 samples were taken under the provision of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act and were examined by the Public Analyst for the presence of preservatives and added colouring matter :

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	73
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	3
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	3
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cream ices	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dairy Cream Sandwich			...	...	...	1
Sugar	..	...	...	...	...	3





BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

# 1935.

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W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O D.P.H.

To the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1935 on the School Medical Service of the Borough of Ramsgate.

On the extension of the Borough the children in St. Lawrence Extra School, with accommodation for 256, came within the orbit of the service, the total accommodation in the schools being increased to 5,327, while the average number of children on the roll at the end of the year was 4,746.

There was no exceptional incidence of infectious disease and the health of the children remained good throughout the year.

The various services as approved continued to function satisfactorily and the increase of facilities for dental treatment, following my report as to the inadequacy of the dental scheme, was helpful. The premises available for the holding of dental treatment clinics will be utilised to the maximum on four weekly sessions being held in 1936 but this extension will not be sufficient to provide for and cope with an initial dental inspection of every child on its entry into school life and an annual re-examination until the child ceases to attend school.

The provision of some arrangement for the open-air education of children who are debilitated or backward has been advocated by me for many years and is a matter which merits the serious consideration of the Committee as soon as possible.

The year was the first full year in which the scheme for the provision of milk under the National Milk Publicity Council functioned and the greatly increased consumption of milk at the schools is gratifying. In this connection thanks are due to the services and willing co-operation of the Head Teachers and to the Children's Aid Association for continuing to supply milk free of cost to sub-normal children of necessitous parents in all cases in which such a supply was found on medical examination to be indicated.

The amended classification of degrees of nutrition is fully dealt with in the report and, notwithstanding incorrect and unfounded statements which have appeared, an assurance can be given that the nutrition of the children has continued to be satisfactory.

I would express my thanks to the Members of the Education Committee for their sympathy and assistance during the year, to the Head Teachers for their invaluable co-operation, and to my staff for the efficiency of their work.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BANNISTER,

School Medical Officer.

March, 1936.



# SCHOOL MEDICAL STAFF.

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## *Ophthalmic Surgeon:*

W. W. GRIFFIN, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

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## *Routine Medical Inspection and X-Ray Treatment of Ringworm:*

B. H. PALMER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. (Camb.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

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## *Operative Treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids:*

The Hon. Surgeons of the Ramsgate General Hospital.

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## *Dental Surgeon:*

J. B. REED, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

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## *Health Visitors:*

\*Miss G. CLARK.

Miss A. ASHWELL.

\*Miss W. CARPENTER.

Miss R. HOWELLS.

\* Certificated Midwife, Central Midwives Board.

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## *Clerks:*

S. GORHAM.

R. IMPETT.

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## *School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:*

W. J. BANNISTER, M.D., B.S., B.A.O. (Q.U. Belf.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

# ANNUAL REPORT

## ON THE

# School Medical Service

For the Year ended 31st December, 1935.

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### 1. Staff.

The whole-time officers on the staff of the School Medical Service are the School Medical Officer, who is also the Medical Officer of Health, and four Health Visitors; two Clerks devote one-half of their time to clerical work in connection with the service. The re-arrangement of the work of the Health Visitors, who devote one-half of their time to the School Medical Service, by which each Nurse carries out in the area assigned to her all the health visiting and school work required in that area, has worked satisfactorily during the year. It has proved to be an economical arrangement, rendering visits to a home by more than one nurse unnecessary and enabling each nurse to become familiar with the condition of the families in her area.

### 2. Co-ordination.

#### *(a) Infant and Child Welfare.*

The Clinics at the Maternity Centre are attended by the Health Visitors, who thus know many of the children from birth till the time they reach school age, and the medical records kept at the Infant Welfare Centre in due course are filed with and supplement records of routine medical inspections at the schools.

#### *(b) Care of Debilitated Children under School Age.*

As Medical Officer of Health, the School Medical Officer administers the infant welfare scheme on behalf of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Council, and each Health Visitor follows up each child born in the area in which she works and reports on debilitated children under school age in the homes visited, steps being taken to have such children dealt with at the Infant Clinic or other arrangements made as indicated.

## THE SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE IN RELATION TO PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

### 3. School Hygiene.

In previous reports the hygienic condition of each public elementary school in the Borough has been detailed.

St. Lawrence Extra School was transferred to the area of the Authority on 1st April, 1935. The school caters for Mixed and Infants and is provided partly by the Church of England and partly by the Public Assistance Committee. The Departments are at present recognised for 189 Mixed and 67 Infants.

During the year 20 scholars' dual tables, 40 scholars' chairs, 3 classroom cupboards, 1 head teacher's desk, 2 teachers' tables, 1 display cupboard, and 10 easels and blackboards were supplied to schools of the Authority.

The accommodation in the schools of the Authority is for 5,327 children, the average number on the registers for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1935, was 4,746, and the average attendance was 4,284.

#### 4. Medical Inspection.

Routine Medical Inspections are always carried out in the school premises; in the most recently constructed schools a special room for these inspections is provided, but at the other schools children are examined either in the Head Teacher's room, or more usually, in a classroom which, when possible, is temporarily vacated, the children being sent to another classroom or to the school playground. The Head Teachers heartily co-operate in securing the best arrangement at their schools for the conducting of the inspections, but at some of the schools it is quite impossible to secure reasonably satisfactory conditions, unavoidable noise rendering accurate examinations difficult and testing of acuity of hearing by means of the whisper test impracticable; while poor lighting of some of the rooms used renders difficult the testing of the acuity of vision.

##### (a) *Age Groups Inspected.*

"Entrants" .. ..	Children admitted during the year.	
	Number inspected .. .. .	608
"Second Age Group" ..	Children between 8 and 9 years of age.	
	Number inspected .. .. .	474
"Third Age Group" ..	Children between 12 and 13 years of age and children over 13 years of age who have not already been examined after reaching the age of 12 years.	
	Number inspected .. .. .	553

##### (b) *The Schedule of the Board of Education was followed.*

##### (c) *Steps taken to secure the earlier ascertainment of Crippling Defects.*

Defects in children of the Code Age Groups are detected at the Routine Medical Inspections. Lists of special cases are presented by the Head Teachers and through various agencies children are referred to the School Inspection Clinic at the Health Office for examination on account of suspected illness or defect. The number of such "Specials" examined during the year was 1,221,

##### (d) *Extent to which disturbance of School arrangements was involved by the Medical Inspections.*

Reference has already been made to the unavoidable disturbance caused by the necessary vacating at times of classrooms while Routine Medical Inspections are conducted therein.

Head Teachers show a sympathetic interest in the work and all possible is done to minimise the disturbance to school arrangements.

#### 5. Findings of Medical Inspections.

##### (a) *Nutrition.*

In accordance with Memo. No. 124 of the Board of Education the degree of nutrition of children examined during 1935 in the three routine age groups is classified in greater detail than formerly and the findings are given in Table II, Section B, at the end of this report.



In the amended classification Category A has been altered from " Good " to " Excellent," and Category C from " Sub-normal " to " Slightly Sub-normal."

The number of children placed in the different categories indicates condition on the day of the routine examination, consequently many children are included in the categories who, had their routine examination occurred later, would not have been so classed.

An appreciation of this fact is necessary, especially as regards the number placed in Category C, for a proper understanding of the figures given. For example, a child on return to school after an attack of measles or other illness may on examination be found to be slightly sub-normal, but this may be a temporary condition due to the illness.

Other children included in Category C are those with some inherent or congenital handicap, premature children, twins, etc., whose condition may never be robust, but this may in no way be due to lack of home care or to insufficient or improper feeding.

The figures are not comparable with those for previous years as the number placed in Category C now includes cases previously recorded for observation as border line cases.

All children placed in Category C are kept under observation and in many cases it was found that on the primary cause, such as septic teeth, elimination of worms, etc., being dealt with, their condition soon became normal.

It will be noted that two children only (0.11 per cent.) were found at the routine examinations to be of definitely bad nutrition.

In addition to these examinations, throughout the year children were specially referred by the Head Teachers, Health Visitors, etc., as to nutrition, and children found to be sub-normal in previous years continued under observation.

Of sixty-five such children examined it was found that at the end of the year four children remained whose nutrition was bad. This compares with five children at the end of 1934.

Variation from normal nutrition is very frequently due to the combination of a number of factors; careful medical examination as well as enquiry into the history of the child and home conditions is necessary before the predominant cause of such variation can be assigned. It would be a gross and an absurd misinterpretation to regard the sub-normality of all children placed in Categories C and D as being due to the inability of their parents to supply them with sufficient food, as only a small percentage of such cases can properly be ascribed to this cause.

#### *(b) Uncleanliness.*

In addition to the Routine Medical examination of children at the school, systematic surveys of all children in the schools were carried out by the Health Visitors. At the Routine Inspections during the year, out of a total of 1,697 children, 5, or 0.29 per cent., were found to have unclean hair, and at the 110 surveys as to cleanliness of skin, hair, scalp and clothing, 14,373 examinations of children were made by the Health Visitors, who found 324 children with unclean hair.

(c) *Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.*

The minor ailments found during the year at Routine Inspections and at the Inspection Clinic are detailed in Official Table II, and the number of children treated for these defects are summarised in Official Table IV. Both these tables will be found at the end of the report.

It may here be stated that during the year nine new cases of scalp ringworm came under observation, as compared with one in 1934; 19 cases of scabies, as compared with 21 in 1934; 109 cases of impetigo, as compared with 93 in 1934.

(d) *Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.*

During the year the number of children found to have defective vision, squint, or symptoms of eye strain, and who were referred for further examination by the Education Committee's Ophthalmic Surgeon, was: At the Routine Inspections, 116; among "Specials," 42.

A total of 34 cases of external eye disease came under observation during the year, as compared with 36 cases in 1934.

(e) *Nose and Throat Defects.*

During the year a total of 93 children were found to have enlargement of their tonsils or adenoid tissue which required treatment of some kind. The abnormal condition of noses and throats of many of these children were found to yield to indirect treatment such as the removal of carious teeth, etc., and 14 only received operative treatment for the removal of excessive lymphoid tissue.

(f) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*

Sixteen cases of otitis media and eleven cases of other ear disease were referred for treatment during the year.

(g) *Dental Defects.*

In Table V which follows will be found a summary of the work at the inspections at the schools and of treatment at the Dental Clinic at the Health Office. At the Routine Medical Inspections at the schools it was found that 390 of the 1,697 children inspected had teeth in a perfectly sound condition.

(h) *Orthopædic and Postural Defects.*

Eleven children who had deformities came under observation at the routine inspections and among "specials." The defects of children referred to in Table III causing crippling included paralysis of different degrees following infantile paralysis, and the result of old rickets.

(i) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism.*

Eight cases of organic heart disease and seventeen cases of functional heart disease were discovered during the year. These cases were referred for treatment as necessary and kept under observation during the year.

(j) *Tuberculosis.*

Four children in a pre-tuberculous condition came under observation during the year, and three children suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis came under observation at the routine inspections and among specials. These children and seven others who



were found to be suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis were referred by the School Medical Officer for treatment and observation to the Tuberculosis Officer at the County Council's Dispensary in the town. In the absence of an open-air school in the Borough many of these children have to be excluded from school for long periods.

*(k) Other Defects and Diseases.*

Eleven cases of other defects were referred for treatment at the routine inspections and 399 cases among "specials"; among these were cases of hernia, injuries, sprains, general debility, vermes, incontinence, etc., etc.

## **6. Following-up.**

*Work of Health Visitors.*

The Health Visitors attend the Routine Medical and Dental Inspections, the School Clinic and Special Treatment Clinics, and follow up at the homes children found to be suffering from defects, with a view to securing adequate treatment.

As will be seen from the tables, most of the children suffering from minor ailments were dealt with at the School Treatment Clinic, which they continued to attend until cured. A large number of children were dealt with at the special treatment clinics; of 467 children found to have defective vision who were referred for refraction, no fewer than 435 were dealt with at the Eye Clinic; 1,025 children were referred for dental treatment as the result of dental inspection by the Dental Surgeon, and a total of 663 children received treatment at the Dental Clinic. It is chiefly in connection with children who need treatment and whose parents promise at the inspections, or the Health Visitors at the homes, that they will secure treatment privately, that difficulty arises. Too often it is found on re-visitation of these homes that the parents have failed to carry out their promises, and are still unwilling to avail themselves of the facilities for treatment afforded by the Education Committee; in connection with many such cases the co-operation of the Head Teachers is sought. In this connection the Health Visitors during the year made 5,120 visits to 2,780 individual children at their homes.

## **7. Medical Treatment.**

*(a) Nutrition.*

All cases of sub-normal nutrition noted at the routine examinations, discovered on visits of the medical officers to the schools or among children specially referred by the Head Teachers, Health Visitors, etc., are kept under observation. On detection, taking of height and weight monthly at the schools or school clinic is begun and the effect of any treatment which may have been advised is observed by periodical medical examination. In many cases the primary cause of subnormality is apparent and arrangements are made for appropriate treatment, but in other cases presenting variation from the average it is often a difficult matter to decide that actual malnutrition exists. Children may be undersized naturally, others may have recovered from infantile diseases which have left a permanent effect on development, yet such children may be without any real evidence of debility and continue to have good health. A practice is made of discussing such cases with the head teachers, investigation



is made as to home conditions, nature and regularity of meals, hours of sleep, etc., and the influence of any adverse factors assessed before concluding that subnormality is due to lack of food. Cases of sub-normal or bad nutrition without a definite physical cause and in which inadequate or improper food is the chief cause do occur, but such cases are comparatively rare among the children attending the public elementary schools of this Borough. When found on medical examination to be indicated, children of sub-normal nutrition whose parents are ascertained to be necessitous are supplied with milk at school, or in certain circumstances at the homes, free of cost by the Children's Aid Association, at the request of the School Medical Officer. This supply of milk free of cost is supplemented in certain cases by free meals at the Parochial Soup Kitchen through arrangement made by the Education Committee. In other cases extra nourishment is granted by the Public Assistance Committee for children convalescing after illness, etc., on medical certification as to need, and through the Tuberculosis Dispensary for children under observation thereat.

Children requiring medical or surgical treatment for the remedying of their subnormality are referred, also through arrangements made by the Education Committee, to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Dispensary or the Ramsgate General Hospital.

(b) *Uncleanliness.*

Children found at the routine inspections or at the special surveys at the schools to have unclean hair are excluded from school and their homes visited by the Health Visitors, who explain to the parents or guardians measures indicated for the proper cleansing of the children. Printed directions are also given at these visits stating the necessity for prompt action in the matter and that the child will not be readmitted to school until certified by the School Medical Officer at the School Clinic to have been cleansed and all nits to have been removed.

The surveys at the schools, which are always made on "surprise" visits, and the subsequent procedure outlined, have effected considerable improvement as regards the cleanliness of the person and clothing of the children.

Parents who do not cleanse their children within a period of seven days from date of exclusion from school and service of notice are proceeded against under the School Attendance Bye-laws. This procedure has proved to be quite efficient and the loss of attendance due to exclusion from school owing to uncleanliness has very considerably decreased during recent years.

No legal proceedings were instituted during 1935.

(c) *Minor Ailments and Diseases of the Skin.*

The School Treatment Clinic is held on five mornings each week when the schools are in session and during the school holidays as required. The great majority of children suffering from minor ailments are treated at this clinic until cured. The Health Visitors carry out treatment under the general supervision of the School Medical Officer. In cases in which proper supplementary treatment is found not to have been carried out at the home, parents are visited and a demonstration of the correct methods of applying remedies, etc., there given by the Health Visitors. Many of the parents attend at this clinic with their children, thus learning the correct methods of dealing with minor ailments.

X-Ray treatment for scalp ringworm is administered by means of the Education Committee's apparatus at the Health Office by Dr. B. H. Palmer. No case was thus treated during the year.

(d) *Visual Defects and External Eye Disease.*

During the year 467 children were referred for further examination owing to errors of refraction; of these, 435 were examined and prescribed for at the School Eye Clinic, refraction under the influence of homatropin being carried out in 144 cases. The Ophthalmic Surgeon conducted the Eye Clinic on 40 occasions in 1935. Eight other children received treatment privately. Glasses were prescribed for 354 children, and up to the end of the year had been procured in 340 cases. The children made 1,062 attendances at the Clinic.

The cases examined were as follows :

28	...	Hypermetropia
42	...	Hypermetropia with Astigmatism.
12	...	Myopia.
25	...	Myopia with Astigmatism.
8	...	Mixed Astigmatism.
18	...	Strabismus.

During the year the following cases were also referred to the Eye Clinic :

8 Conjunctivitis.	2 Corneal Ulcer.
2 Phlyctenular Keratitis.	1 Styes
6 Blepharitis.	1 Cataract.
2 Meibomian Cyst.	5 Injury to eye.

(e) *Nose and Throat Defects.*

During the year 93 children who required some form of treatment on account of abnormal conditions of their tonsils and adenoid tissue came under observation. These children had various degrees of excessive and unhealthy naso-pharyngeal tissue, which was not due to temporary inflammation, for which different forms of treatment—from the removal of a septic tooth to the removal of the tissue by operation were indicated. As a rule children are not referred for operative treatment for these conditions until measures directed to obtaining a healthier state of the mouth and naso-pharynx fail, after a reasonable trial, to produce improvement. Many of the cases yielded to the practice of regular breathing exercises following dental treatment.

During the year 14 children were operated on for the removal of enlarged tonsils or adenoids; eight of these received treatment privately, and six at the Ramsgate General Hospital through the Education Committee's scheme, under which the Hospital Authorities were paid £1 11s. 6d. in respect of three children of a group of seven or eight, and £1 for the others. Parents of children about to be operated on receive instructions from the School Medical Officer in reference to the preparation of their children, and after operation every effort is made to follow up each child to ensure the continuation of regular breathing exercises and teeth cleaning.

(f) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*

A total of 23 children received treatment for minor ear defects during the year. Of these, 20 were treated at the School Inspection Clinic and three received private treatment.



● (g) *Dental Defects.*

The agreement entered into in 1927 with the authorities of the Ramsgate General Hospital for the treatment of children who require extraction of teeth while under the influence of a general anæsthetic was continued. During the year 8 children were dealt with under this scheme at the Hospital.

Inspections by the Dental Surgeon at the schools took place at four sessions, the average number of children inspected at each session being 186. The Dental Clinic was held on 80 occasions and the work carried out is summarised in Table V, which will be found at the end of this report. From 1st October, 1935, three dental treatment clinics were conducted each week.

A large but gradually decreasing number of parents unfortunately refuse to take advantage of the facilities available for the preservation of their children's teeth, and many parents still postpone treatment until further deterioration leading to pain takes place.

(h) *Orthopædic and Postural Defects.*

Following the appointment on the Honorary Staff of the Ramsgate General Hospital of an Orthopædic Surgeon, the Education Committee adopted a scheme for the Borough for the orthopædic treatment of non-tuberculous school children. The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee of the Town Council decided to participate in the scheme in order to secure orthopædic treatment for children under five years of age, and the scheme was approved by the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health at the end of 1928. Details of the scheme were fully stated in the Annual Report for 1928.

Ten children were dealt with at the Orthopædic Clinic at the Ramsgate General Hospital during 1935; in addition, two children attended the Royal Free Hospital, London, and were in-patients for short periods.

(i) *Heart Disease and Rheumatism.*

Children suffering from heart disease are periodically re-examined by the School Medical Officer and advice given as to the need for care in physical exercises, games, etc. In addition, such children are referred as necessary for treatment and advice to their family doctor and in some cases are referred to the Ramsgate Dispensary.

(j) *Tuberculosis.*

It has been stated previously that children found at the inspections to be suffering from tuberculosis, and certain others suspected to be suffering from the disease, are referred to the County Council's Dispensary in the town for treatment by the Tuberculosis Officer, who periodically informs the School Medical Officer as to the fitness or otherwise of the children to attend school.

(k) *Other Defects and Diseases.*

Some of the children suffering from other defects receive treatment at the School Inspection Clinic and all the cases are kept under observation. Most of these defects are such that treatment either at the Dispensary or by private practitioner or hospital, is indicated.



*Summary showing cases dealt with and attendances at the School Clinic during 1935 :*

Disease or Condition.				Number of Children. Attendances.			
Impetigo	...	...	...	102	...	831	
Eczema, Seborrhœa, etc.	...	...	...	66	...	376	
Abscesses, Whitlows, Cuts, Burns, Abrasions, etc.	...	...	...	300	...	1,992	
Ringworm of Scalp	...	...	...	9	...	83	
Ringworm of Body	...	...	...	5	...	48	
Scabies	...	...	...	19	...	131	
External Eye Disease	...	...	...	64	...	359	
Otorrhœa	...	...	...	19	...	140	
Nose, Mouth and Throat Conditions	...	...	...	66	...	147	
Tuberculosis, all forms	...	...	...	4	...	6	
Other Diseases and Conditions	...	...	...	570	...	1,068	
Total				1,224	...	5,181	

In addition, 113 children who were convalescent from or contacts of infectious disease made 142 attendances at the Clinic for examination as to their fitness to attend school.

## 8. Infectious Diseases.

Measles and Mumps were somewhat prevalent among school children at the beginning of the year, but no action was taken under Article 22 or 23 (b) of the Code Regulations.

The control of infectious diseases in schools is best effected by immediate exclusion and isolation of individuals suffering from illness of an infectious or contagious nature and by excluding and keeping under observation children living in infected houses. Closure for purely medical reasons is very rarely desirable; it does not prevent intimate association at play, at cinemas, etc., of the excluded children, while it impedes supervision with the possibility that some of the contacts may develop disease subsequent to school closure and for a time act as additional foci.

The Board of Education's amended regulations secure that diminished attendance during a period of epidemic shall not be considered in itself an adequate reason for closing a school, and that when a local Education Authority closes a school on the advice or with the approval of the School Medical Officer, such advice or approval shall only be given on the ground that such closure is necessary for medical reasons.

Authorities are secured against financial loss when schools are kept open with a greatly lowered attendance.

Throughout the year the School Medical Officer authorised the exclusion of children when their exclusion was desirable to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, on the ground that their uncleanly or verminous condition was detrimental to the other scholars, or on the ground that owing to the state of their health or their physical or mental defects they were incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in school.

Certificates of exclusion are brought to the notice of the School Attendance Officer, who informs the Head Teachers. Children so excluded are not re-admitted to school until the School Medical Officer is satisfied that they can attend school without risk to themselves or others. The School Attendance Officer and the Head Teachers give information to the School Medical Officer in reference to children who are absent from school owing to illnesses, which possibly may be infectious, and all such cases are investigated.

During the year the number of intimations received from Head Teachers was 409. These included intimations in reference to 139 children who were suffering from or suspected to be suffering from Measles, 40 from Whooping Cough, 42 from Chickenpox, and 188 from Mumps.

Children suffering from infectious diseases and contacts living in infected houses are excluded from school in accordance with the definite periods set out in the Board's Memorandum of Closure of and Exclusion from School.

#### *Vaccinal Condition.*

At the Routine Medical Inspections it was found that of the 608 Entrants examined, only 240 (39.47 per cent.) were vaccinated; of 474 children in the Second Age Group only 230 (48.52 per cent.); and of 553 children in the Third Age Group, 299 (54.06 per cent.).

It is regrettable that over 52 per cent. of these children were not protected against smallpox.

### **9. Open-Air Education.**

There is no open-air school in the borough. Open-air classes are held in the playgrounds of the public elementary schools and it is highly desirable that every facility should be given to Head Teachers to increase the number of such classes. A definite need exists for a school in which certain children could be educated throughout the year under open-air conditions. A reference to Table III at the end of this report shows the numbers in different groups of physically defective children who would benefit from open-air education.

While there can be no doubt as to the need for an open-air school in the Borough, the very considerable expenditure involved will probably for some time cause the erection and equipment of such a special school to be postponed. Some such provision cannot, however, be indefinitely postponed, and it is to be regretted that it was not considered feasible to arrange in connection with the new school at Northwood for one or two classes in which children could receive open-air education throughout the year.

### **10. Physical Training.**

Physical exercises in accordance with the syllabus of the Board of Education are carried out in all the schools, and whenever possible take place in the school playgrounds. The co-operation of the Head Teachers is requested in connection with children found at the inspections specially to need breathing exercises, etc.; there is no organiser of physical training for the area, but there is no doubt that general supervision by an expert of the physical education given in the schools of the Borough would be a distinct advantage; were some



such arrangements made an easy development which would be extremely useful would be the formation of classes for short periods of corrective exercises daily for children discovered at medical inspections to have slight lateral curvature of the spine, round shoulders, flat foot, etc.

## 11. Provision of Meals.

The Children's Aid Association continued to supply milk at school and in certain circumstances at the homes, free of cost to all children for whom on medical examination it was found to be indicated and whose parents were on investigation found to be necessitous. Additional supplies free of cost were placed by the Association for distribution by Head Teachers to children convalescing after infectious illnesses, etc.

The arrangement by which meals were supplied to children in certain cases through the Ramsgate Parochial Soup Kitchen was also continued.

The increased consumption of milk by children at the schools under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board continued. Many children do not avail of this provision for obtaining milk at the cost of  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for one-third of a pint and enquiry shows that this is due not to the fact that their parents are unable to pay but to milk being disliked or to parents considering that interference with the mid-day meal is caused.

## 12. Co-operation.

### (a) *Co-operation of Parents.*

Parents are always invited to attend at the schools during the routine medical inspection of their children. If present and a defect is discovered in a child, advice is given to the parent as to the need for obtaining treatment; if not present, the child is followed up by one of the Health Visitors at the home.

During the year, 504 parents attended at the routine inspections of 608 Entrants; 363 parents attended the routine inspections of 474 children in the Second Age Group; 285 parents attended at the routine inspections of 553 children in the Third Age Group.

### (b) *Co-operation of Teachers.*

Several references have been made previously in this report to the assistance given by the teachers in connection with medical inspections; it may be added that they compile from the school registers lists of children of the code groups due for routine medical inspection. Head Teachers refer for examination as "specials" all children who are not due for inspection but are suffering from or suspected to be suffering from any defect or ailment. They also throughout the year refer such children to the Inspection Clinic at the Health Office. Head Teachers take great interest in the work and often attend at the routine inspections. In view of the great influence which teachers have with parents, an asset of the greatest importance to the success of the school medical work is the co-operation of all teachers in doing everything possible to secure appropriate treatment for children suffering from remedial defects.

### (c) *Co-operation of School Attendance Officer.*

This officer brings to the notice of the School Medical Officer children absent from school who are said to be ill but not under treatment by a doctor, and such children are referred to the School



Clinic, or, when necessary, enquiries are made at the homes. As has been stated, certificates of exclusion from school and of fitness to attend given by the School Medical Officer are each day brought to the notice of the Attendance Officer, who, accordingly, informs the Head Teacher and sees that certificates are acted upon.

Certificates as to illness of school children given by local medical practitioners are, on receipt, submitted to the School Medical Officer. The School Attendance Officer is informed by the School Medical Officer of all children who have not been cleansed within seven days after having been excluded, enquiries are made by him as to the existence of any special circumstances, such as temporary incapacity of the mother, which might influence the School Attendance Committee in deciding as to the institution of legal proceedings under the Attendance Bye-Laws.

*(d) Co-operation of Voluntary Bodies.*

Supplies of cod liver oil, milk, etc., are obtained for the children of necessitous parents when recommended by the School Medical Officer through the Children's Aid Association, out of voluntary funds. Reference has been made to the provision of milk supplies by this Association.

### **13. Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Children.**

(a) The model arrangements of the Board of Education under Elementary School (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913, have been adopted by the local Education Authority.

Such children are detected at the routine medical inspections and at the examinations of "Specials" at the schools and Inspection Clinic. Cases of defective vision are referred for treatment and are usually dealt with at the Eye Clinic; cases of deafness are referred for appropriate treatment, some receiving operative treatment for abnormal throat and nose conditions through the Education Committee's scheme. These cases are followed up, and in instances of severe defects which after treatment do not show improvement sufficient to enable benefit to be derived from instruction at a public elementary school, arrangements are made by the Education Committee for education at suitable institutions.

(b) There is no special school in or near the Borough.

### **14. Full-time Courses of Higher Education for Blind, Deaf, Defective and Epileptic Students.**

No provision for such courses is made in the Borough.

### **15. Nursery Schools.**

There are no Nursery Schools in the Borough.

### **16. Secondary Schools.**

All work in connection with the Secondary Schools in the Borough is carried out by the Kent County Council.

### **17. Parents' Payments.**

The arrangements in connection with the payment by parents for medical treatment of their children, through Clinics provided by the Education Committee, which were approved by the Board of Education and were fully stated in a previous Annual Report, continued during the year.

The total amount paid in respect of such treatment in accordance with the scales, from 1st January to 31st December, 1935, was £68 1s. 3d.

From time to time children of necessitous parents whose ailments do not fall within the scope of the school treatment clinic come under observation. Such children are referred for medicinal or local treatment to the Ramsgate and St. Lawrence Dispensary, and during the year the Education Committee, with the approval of the Board of Education, made a grant of ten guineas to that institution in respect of the medical treatment of children of school age.

### 18. Health Education.

No special activity in this direction was undertaken during the year.

### Miscellaneous.

#### *Employment of Children and Young Persons.*

The School Medical Officer is the certifying officer of the Local Education Authority, under the Employment of Children Act, 1903. Ramsgate is not an industrial town and employment of children is practically limited to delivering newspapers and milk, running errands for tradesmen, or, in the case of girls, assisting at homes.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION TABLES.

TABLE I.

### *Medical Inspections of Children Attending Public Elementary Schools.*

#### (a) ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:

Entrants .. .. .	608
Second Age Group .. .. .	474
Third Age Group .. .. .	553
Total .. .. .	1,635

Number of other Routine Inspections .. .. . 62

Grand Total .. .. . 1,697

#### (b) OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections .. .. .	1,221
Number of Re-inspections .. .. .	643
Total .. .. .	1,864

#### (c) CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

*Number of individual children found at Routine Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding uncleanness and dental diseases).*

Prescribed Groups:

Entrants .. .. .	70
Second Age Group .. .. .	96
Third Age Group .. .. .	99
Total (prescribed groups) .. .. .	265
Other routine Inspections .. .. .	4
Grand Total .. .. .	269



TABLE II.

(A) Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the Year ended 31st December, 1935.

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections.	
					No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
					Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
Skin	Ringworm:							
	Scalp	...	...	...	1	—	8	—
	Body	...	...	...	—	—	5	—
	Scabies	...	...	...	—	—	19	—
	Impetigo	...	...	...	3	—	106	—
	Other Diseases (non-tuberculous)	...			8	—	76	—
	Total	..			12	—	214	—
Eye	Blepharitis	...	...	...	7	—	10	—
	Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	1	1	15	—
	Keratitis	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Corneal Opacities	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	8	—	39	—
	Total	..			16	1	64	—
Ear	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...			94	47	33	4
	Squint	...	...	...	22	4	9	—
	Defective Hearing	...	...	...	—	1	—	—
	Otitis Media	...	...	...	10	2	6	—
	Other Ear Diseases	...	...	...	2	—	8	—
Nose and Throat	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	...	...	15	36	21	6
	Adenoids only	...	...	...	5	—	1	—
	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...			7	—	2	—
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	58	—	22	4
	Enlarged Cervical Glands (non-tuberculous)	...	...	...	3	—	7	—
	Defective Speech	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease:							
	Organic	...	...	...	1	7	—	—
	Functional	...	...	...	—	17	—	—
Lungs	Anæmia	...	...	...	6	—	—	—
	Bronchitis	...	...	...	3	1	3	—
	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...			4	10	10	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary:							
	Definite	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Suspected	...	...	...	—	2	—	1
	Non-Pulmonary:							
	Glands	...	...	...	—	2	1	—
	Bones and Joints	...	...	...	—	2	1	—
	Skin	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
	Other Forms	...	...	...	—	—	—	
	Total	..			—	4	2	1
Nervous System	Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
	Chorea	...	...	...	—	2	3	1
	Other Conditions	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Deformities	Rickets	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Other Forms	...	...	...	5	2	4	—
Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					11	12	399	—
Total					276	148	809	17



(B) *Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.*

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	608	21	3.45	522	85.87	64	10.52	1	0.16
Second age-group	474	6	1.26	393	82.93	74	15.60	1	0.21
Third age-group	553	17	3.07	509	92.03	27	4.90	—	—
Other routine inspections ...	62	—	—	60	96.78	2	3.22	—	—
TOTAL	1697	44	2.59	1484	87.46	167	9.84	2	0.11

TABLE III.  
Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.  
BLIND CHILDREN.

A blind child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, as one who is "too blind to be able to read the ordinary school books used by children." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, blind and can only be appropriately taught in a school for blind children, and others who have partial sight and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially sighted children. Only the first class should be included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	nil

PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

Enter in this Section only children who, though they cannot read ordinary school books or cannot read them without injury to their eyesight, have such power of vision that they can appropriately be taught in a school for the partially sighted.

Children who are able by means of suitable glasses to read the ordinary school books used by children without fatigue or injury to their vision should not be included in this Table.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	—	—	—	—	1

## DEAF CHILDREN.

A deaf child is defined by Section 69 of the Education Act,, 1921, as one who is "too deaf to be taught in a class of hearing children in an elementary school." This definition covers some children who are totally, or almost totally, deaf and can only be appropriately taught in a school for deaf children, and others who have partial hearing and can be appropriately taught in a school for partially deaf children. Only the first class should be included in this section.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
2	—	—	—	2

## PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

Enter in this Section children who can appropriately be taught only in a school for the partially deaf.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	—	Nil.

## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

### FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Mentally Defective children are children who, not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are incapable by reason of mental defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools, but are not incapable by reason of that defect of receiving benefit from instruction in special schools for mentally defective children.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	4	—	3	7

## EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

### CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

In this part of the Table only those children should be included who are epileptic within the meaning of the Act, i.e., children who, not being idiots or imbeciles, are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.



For practical purposes the Board are of opinion that children who subject to attacks of major epilepsy in school should be recorded as "severe cases and excluded from ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	1	1

PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

Tuberculous children in areas other than counties or county boroughs who have been ascertained by the County Tuberculosis Officer should not appear in the Table for the county, but in the Table for the appropriate area.

Only children diagnosed as tuberculous and requiring treatment for tuberculosis at a sanatorium, a dispensary, or elsewhere should be recorded in this category. Children suffering from crippling due to tuberculosis which is regarded as being no longer in need of treatment should be recorded as crippled children, provided that the degree of crippling conforms to the description of a crippled child given at the head of Section C below. All other tuberculous children who are regarded as being no longer in need of treatment should be recorded as delicate children provided the Medical Officer is prepared to certify under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

1.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.  
(Including pleura and intra-thoracic glands).

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	3	1	2	6

11.—CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

(This category should include tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (1) above.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
2	20	—	1	23

B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

This Section should be confined to children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an open air school. Such children should be included irrespective of the actual provision of open air schools



the area, or of the practicability in present circumstances of sending the children to residential schools. At the same time it should be remembered that children should not be regarded as suitable for admission to an open air school unless the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	17	—	1	18

### C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

This Section should be confined to children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life, i.e., children who generally speaking are unable to take part, in any complete sense, in physical exercises or games or such activities of the school curriculum as gardening or forms of handwork usually engaged in by other children, and in whose case the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
4	19	—	3	26

### D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

This Section should be confined to children in whose case the Medical Officer would be prepared to certify, under Section 55 of the Education Act, 1921, that they are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no school or Institution.	Total.
—	—	—	—	nil

### CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Information is only required in respect of children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect:

- Blindness (excluding partially sighted children).
- Deafness (excluding partially deaf children).
- Mental Defect (Feeble-minded).
- Severe Epilepsy.
- Active Tuberculosis.
- Crippling (as defined in Section C above).
- Heart Disease.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools	At other Institutions	At no School or Institution.	Total
Mental Defect: Crippling.	—	1	—	—	1

TABLE IV.  
*Return of Defects treated during the year ended 31st December, 1935.*

TREATMENT TABLE.

GROUP I.—*Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see TABLE VI.)*

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Skin:			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i) X-Ray treatment ..	—	—	—
(ii) Other treatment ..	3	6	9
Ringworm-Body .. ..	4	1	5
Scabies .. .. .	11	8	19
Impetigo .. .. .	102	7	109
Other skin disease ..	47	15	62
Minor Eye Defects .. ..	57	7	64
Minor Ear Defects .. ..	20	3	23
Miscellaneous .. .. .	285	28	313
Total ... ..	529	75	604

GROUP II.—*Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—GROUP I.)*

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including squint) .. .. .	435	8	443
Other defect or disease of the eyes .. .. .	16	—	16
Total .. .. .	451	8	459
Number of children for whom spectacles were:	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(a) Prescribed .. ..	354	8	362
(b) Obtained .. .. .	340	8	348



GROUP III.—*Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment	Total number treated.
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital.				By private practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme				Total.					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	6	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	14	—	173	187

(i) Tonsils only.    (ii) Adenoids only.    (iii) Tonsils and adenoids.  
(iv) Other defects of the nose and Throat.

GROUP IV.—*Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme.			Otherwise.			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	Residential treatment with education.	Residential treatment without education.	Non-Residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic.	
Number of Children treated.	4	—	10	—	—	—	14

TABLE V.

*Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

- (1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist:  
    (a) Routine age-groups:

Age.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Number	18	37	58	59	81	90	152	185	152	175	1007

(b) Specials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	264
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,271
(2) Number found to require treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,025
(3) Number actually treated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	663
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,071
(5) Half-days devoted to:	{ Inspection .. .. 4 }		{ Treatment .. .. 80 }		{ Total .. .. }		{ .. .. }		{ .. .. }		84
(6) Fillings:	{ Permanent Teeth .. 330 }		{ Temporary Teeth .. — }		{ Total .. .. }		{ .. .. }		{ .. .. }		330
(7) Extractions:	{ Permanent Teeth .. 269 }		{ Temporary Teeth .. 734 }		{ Total .. .. }		{ .. .. }		{ .. .. }		1,003
(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
(9) Other Operations:	{ Permanent Teeth .. 18 }		{ Temporary Teeth .. — }		{ Total .. .. }		{ .. .. }		{ .. .. }		18



TABLE VI.--Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.)	Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	9.16
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	..	..	..	..	..	14,375
(iii.)	Number of individual children found unclean	..	..				324
(iv.)	Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	..	..	..	..		—
(v.)	Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:						
	(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	..	..	..			—
	(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws	..	..	..			—









